ens

rer

paed 1879.

reat im-onderful to faded MORE

NGING

HAIR to

COLOR

w York.

lesiring

man of

quisite

Co.,

TON CO.

BOARDMAN, G., Or No. M. PARKS,

or Price-List

VES

NHAM,

Charges

: CO.,

or Louis-

ORDER AMUSING

**WILSON BROS.,** 

113 and 115 State-st.,

Invite the attention of gentlemen to their superior facilities for producing

Lowest Possible Prices

They IMPORT direct from the manufacturers, and purchase their muslins from "first hands." Seventeen years' experience in the manufacture of Shirts in this city have enabled them to secure highly skilled help in all departments. They are just in receipt of large importations of

French and English Fancy Shirtings,

Making the largest and most select display ever shown in this city.

They carry in stock full

White and Fancy Shirts **NICHT SHIRTS** 

Of their own make, together with the latest styles of

Linen Collars and Cuffs.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. 

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE

o Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-erry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 80 15, according to accommodation. Becond Cabin, a. Steorage, 22. B Broadway, N. Y., and let Randolph-st., Chicago. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. Test.

Inner sail every Saturday from New York for hand and Bremen. Passengers booked for on and Passel of the same sail every first to south the same sail every first to south the same sail free and Bremen first cabin, second cabin, 50; steerage 50, Return tickets sainced rates. OKLRIGHS & CO., 2 Bowing S.N.Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 Bowing S.N.Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clarkgents for Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

hicago & Northwestern Railway Compan

condholders will authenticate their voting bonds by station.

ALBERT KEEP, President. FOR SALE. SALVAGE SALE.

255 pigs Tin, 3 pigs Lend, ed from Propeller Badger State Nov. 23, 1879. JAMES B. KELLOGG, Adjuster. ART SALE. lessrs. P. W. FREER and L. C. EARLE Will offer to the public at AUCTION SALE,

the sterning of Thursday, May 12, a small col-stant of AinTings in 01 and Water-Colors, at 12 room recently occupied by the Catholic Library, 10, ii 18 Stanti-st. [27 Elevator on Monroe-st. PHOTOGRAPHY.

STEVENS The South Side

STEVENS Photograph or Photograph or Photograph or Photograph or Photograph of the Robey-st, cor. Madison. Chinet Photographs on the Photographs of the Photographs of the Robey of the Robey

" THE PAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN'S. THE FAIR, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200 State-st.

55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73 Adams-st

A stroll through this mammoth establishment is

ASTONISHING, SAVING, and INSTRUCTING. CHICAGO'S WONDER.

We have 1,860 square feet more than the celebrated Macy store of New York.
45,140 square feet to Macy's Place.
Survey taken April 5 by E. A. Rudiger, of New York.
47,000 square feet to Lehmann's Fair.
Survey taken April 24 by Alex. Wolcott of Chicago.
Every lach of room filled to overflowing with the choicest of articles, bought at bankrupt sales, forced sales, and anywhere where they can be bought so we can sell them less than market prices.

The Largest Variety in the World. The Largest Store of its kind in the World.

FAIR ACCOMMODATIONS Which means that we have all the FAIR LOCATION Convenient for all-located at the corner of State and FAIR CLERKS Polite and attentive. Please report if they are otherwi

FAIR DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT 11 Our House Furnishing Goods Bept., where all k ing Goods are sold 1-8 to 1-8 less than so-calle

E. J. LEHMANN, The Fair, cor. State & Adams-sts.

ANY SEASON WAS LAST WEEK!

And twas so in each of our Three Great Stores. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. SOLD

BOYS' SUITS on Saturday in their three Stores.

There is something the matter with this House--- Cus-tomers are talking for us. Perhaps we are doing the Clothing Business as it should be done. Anyway, we try to do it so.

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Also, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424 Milwaukee-av., between Carpenter-st. and Chicago-av. Also, corner of Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. OPEN TILL NINE.

TOLU BOCK AND RYE.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Threat, Brenchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Asid All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

CAUTION DON'T BE DECEIVED who try to paim off upon you Rock and Rye in piace of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Propried
111 Madison-t., Chloage.

12 Ask your Bruggist for it!
12 Ask your Greece for it!
13 Ask your Wine Merchant for it!
15 Children, ask your Mamma for it!

WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 CONSTITUTION WATER

THREE TIMES A DAY, CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CA-TARRH OF THE BLADDER, CA-GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD EAKNESS.

Por Femnie Complaints a Specialty.

For sale by all Druggista. Send for Circular.

#ORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John-st., N. Y.

COAL MINER T. AMES CO., MINERS OF MINONK ILLINOIS COAL Dealers in all other kinds of HARD AND SOFT COAL, 125 LA SALLE-ST.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. \$100

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Competitive Designs for the PROVINCIAL

Parliament and Departmental Building or Buildings,

For the design most approved.

For the design most approved.

For that approved of as second best.

The designs for which said premiums will be awarded are to be selected and approved of by the undersigned, and the same with accompanying specifications are thereupon to become and be the property of the Province.

Commissioner of Public Works.

Department of Public Works. Ontario.;

Terrento, 20th April, 1880.

PINANCIAL. IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY

OFFICERS: O. D. BOBERTS. O. STEPHEN V. WHITE.

Prodident, GEO. B. BUBERTY.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. Y. VERDENAL.
Treasurey, JAMES D. SMITH.
General-Manager, W. S. KEV.
Financial Agent, WALDENAR ABENS.
Bankers, FULHTH KATIONAL BANK.
TRUNTHES:
William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter,
Eichard C. McCornick, Jones H. French,
Lather R. Marsh, Stophen V. Walta,
Geo. B. Robinson, James D.
Principal Office: Roome M. and Se BORREL BUILDING, No. 118 Broadway, New York.

Bankers, 40 Broadway, New York.

Deposits received subject to check at sight on which interest is allowed.

Biocks, Bonds, and all Securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission.

6 Per Cent.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

PUTNAM Strictly One-Price Clothing House

Men's, Boys', Youth's, and Children's Spring Clothing.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE

PUTNAM,

Men, Boys, Youths,

Overcoats, Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Suits,

Putnam Clothing House, 131 & 133 Clark-st, and 117 Madison-st,

IINER, BEAL & HACKETT, - - Proprietors and Manufacturers W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

THOSE "LITTLE FELS,"

Have concluded to "still"

keep store, but not to keep the store "STILL." You are invited to see their Chilly Summer Clothes.

FURNITURE.

CHOCOLATE.

Charles Store Store and all services of the study Republicans was a specification of the Convention. Which Cook rount delegates to the National Convention. This source shall be sourced and client main and all convertions. The second articisms men to the Convention of the Store of the Study Republicans of the Second Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fitteenth Wards when confronted by these bired gangs of repeaters. The RESULT, IN BILLY. Is the Result, IN BILLY. Is the Result of the Second Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fitteenth Wards when confronted by these bired gangs of repeaters. The RESULT, IN BILLY. Is the RESULT of the County Convention to the anti-Grant men. Owing to the peculiar manner, in the convention, which rutiles them. But even from of the Grant men for in their work, and not withstanding the controlling preparation of the Convention to the convention, which rutiles them. But even from of the Grant delegations whose exception of the Convention, which rutiles them. But even from of the Grant delegations whose exception of the Convention, which rutiles them. But even from of the Grant delegations whose exception is the proposed to Grant, and at least two of the three Congressional districts of which Cook forms the whole or major part, will elect anti-Grant delegations whose exceptions are all the convention. This source store that was a start of the three Congressional districts of which Cook forms the whole or major part, will elect anti-Grant delegations of the Convention of the Convention. This source store that the convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention.

The source of

Parlor Suits from - \$40 to \$400 Chamber Suits from - 22 to 350 Library Bookcases - 25 to 100 Secretary and Bookeases 23 to 80 Sideboards from - 22 to 150 Hat Racks from - 9 to 100

Also, a full line of Wardrobes, Cribs, Children's Beds, Extension Tables, all kinds of Chairs, Mirrors, Mattresses, Office and Kitchen Furniture. The best finished and most durable goods for the least money.

RATTAN AND LAWN FURNITURE

WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 Wabash-av.,

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MUSICAL **FESTIVAL** 

Wednesday Evening, May 12.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THIS WORNING.

Sweet Chocolate.

ate in the market, the consumption late in the market, the consumption of which has increased wonderfully since its introduction. If you wish a very palatable and delicious Chocolate at a moderate price, ask your Grocer for this brand, and see that none of the many imitations are offered you as a substitute.

Sold by Grocers and Confectioners Everywhere,

See that the name of S. GERMAN, Dor hester, Mass., is on each wrapper.

WEBBS

Cocoa and Broma. - ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

For Sale by all Grocers.

EDUCATIONAL

PRESIDENTIAL

Cook County Carried by the Anti-Third-Term Men.

In Spite of the Repeaters, Ballot-Box-Stuffers, and Democratic Allies.

The Blaine and Washburne Men in Conference Last Evening.

Plan of the Grant Crowd to Capture the Convention.

A Gang of Roughs to Be Rushed in to Intimidate Delegates.

Blaine First, but Windom the Favorit, if He Has Any Chance.

nterviews with Michigan Politicians on the Situation There.

Sample of the Grant News Sent to Washington from Chi-

GONE AGAINST GRANT.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE RESULT.

THE CONFERENCE. PREPARING FOR TO-DAY.

rday was not by any means a day of rest
politicians, though a few of the least
-minded devoted the morning bours to
At the Bhaine headquariers the feeling
of general satisfaction, though occasome doubts were expressed that here
re by the wayside a Washburne delegate
all and be received into the arms of the
lique. Those who feared the most were
to satisfy themselves, and, after a pretty

ilique. Those who feared the most were to satisfy themselves, and, after a pretty rutiny and personal consultation, the ris found to be eminently satisfactory.—and-out Blaine men were resolved to tout on this line if it takes all summer." exposé in yesterday's Taibunk of the ent manner in which the strong anti-rim Republican wards—the Second, h, and Twolfth—were counted out by and of Democratic repeaters created a demastion among the reputable memthe party, and they wondered very much was necessary to send Logan to Washing-protest against fraudulent elections in th, while at home he and his henchmen hesitate to practice the same game section of the people to whom he is infor whatever position of honor he has a since the close of the war. Very property ocunseled themselves, and, after a full ton, it was resolved

ast evening an informal conference was held the Pacific Hotel, which was quite largely atled by Blaine and Washburne delegates, it discussion epsued on the distribution of gates to the Springheld Convention, whether should be instructed for Washburne or me. The prominent leaders thought instructs were totally unnecessary, and that the way to settle it would be to de the victory equitably in proportion to the abort of ward delegates callisted under each ner. As the Washburne men were in the ority, it was resolved that to them should be

place several names were suggested,— Eugene Carey, E. G. Keith, Elliott Antho-Abner Taylor. Finally the choice nar-own to Elliott Anthony, subject to the f the caucus of Blaine-Washburne med d this morning at 8 o'clock at the Pacific

in town on the daybreak train, and imme-y transferred his altitude and gripsack to almer. Dan Shepard was on hand. So was idge, who was manimously repudiated by wasmen. Stephen A. Douglas came around plain why he was beaten in the Fourth, he attributed to his want of knowledge of

al buildozer.

would be well for the managers of the man Men's Caristian Association to at once a some steps towards the preservation of property and the peace within its walls. Hlaine-Washburne party want no one on floor of the Convention except those entitled cats. The Logan-Grant combination are decus of filling the hall with shoulder-hitters thank to you hiterap under a system of fer-

ildoxing crowd who have the control of a "strong Government."

The way in which this primary was run is iven in another column, and it will be seen that alone furnishes abundant cause for throwhat alone of the control of

THE COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

THE CONVENTION. THE TWO THINGS IT HAS TO DO.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 18.

We say to the Republican County Convention which meets this morning:

"As they would have done by you, so do you

by them. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

The opponents of Grant's election for a third term have a centrolling majority in the Conven-tion. They would be incredibly roolish and weak if they allowed manifest cheating and fraud to stand as right and justice.

tion. They would be incredibly footish and weak if they allowed manifest cheating and fraud to stand as right and justice.

Never so long as there has been a Republican party in Cook County have the results of a Republican primary been more shamelesly falsified by Democratic votes than has been the case in the Second Congressional District. The Grant delegates were elected in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards by Democratic votes.—hundreds of the best Republicans of those wards can bear unimpeachable testimony to the shamelesness with which it was done. In both wards the Republican opponents of Logan and his candidate had a majority of from two-thirds to three-quarters of all the votes. If the Convention allows this overwhelming majority to be trampled under foot by Democratic vagrants from Bridgeport and the slaves of the West Side Street Raliway Company, it proves that its intellect is too limited for it to learn anything from its opponents.

Logan's band has bought, stolen, and gotten by swinding the majority in those wards which control the Second Congressional District. It would be a mockery of right and justice, it would be a confession of pittful weak-kneedness and cowardice on the part of the majority of the County Convention if it permitted that purchased, stolen, and fraud-acquired victory to stand. It is a matter of plain duty which it owes to the bona fide Republican voters of these wards to throw out those delegates who were elected not by a majority of Republicans, but a minority, with the aid of Democratic hirelings, bunmers, and rowdies.

This is one thing. The second thing which the County Convention has to do is to force these Logan slaves to take some of their own medicine. Conkling, Cameron, and Logan constitute the trimuvirate which has issued the order that the minority, must vote as the majority in the County Convention. Therefore, if they don't want to write themselves down as weakings they must treat the minority as they would have been treated had they been in the minority.

That is, they

that they can make their whole voting-power tell.

This is just what the Loganites would have done had they been able to buy or steal a majority of the Convention, and if the majority in to-day's Convention does less it will simply make a fool of itself.

It is not enough to win a victory; it is necessary to comprehend the fact that it has been won, and to use it to the full-extent,—that is, to utilize it in the same manner in which the other side would have utilized it. Many a victory has before this become valueless because the victor was too thaid, too peaceful, too considerate to follow up the defeated enemy. It is to be hoped that to-day's convention will not furnish a new illustration of this truth.

ILLINOIS.

The corrected table of returns from Illinois counties, including the probable result in Cook, and the actual reports from counties that held

- Mar 15 7 1 1 5 15 15 15 1	Blatn	Gran	Was	la distribuida La dia distrib	Blain	Gran	M Car
COUNTY.	1:	4	burne	COUNTY.		15	91
STATE OF STATE	13.	1	3	053-50-01-38	1	:	-3
	1:		2	Married Mountain	4	1	0
	-	-	-		-		-
Adams	5	2	5	Livingston.	7	1	1
Alexander	.:	3		Logan			
Bond		4		Macon	Ö	8	
Boone	. 2	0		Macoupin	3	4	13
Brown	3	0		Madison		5	
Bureau	5	4		Marion	**	9	
Calhoun	6	Ö	**	Marshall	3	Ö	1
Cass	li	i	1	Massac		U	
Champaign.	9	i	î	McDonough	3	4	1
Christian	1.0	6		McHenry			
Clark	5	0		McLea n	8	- 8	
Clay	0	4	22500	Menard	1	1	
Clinton		2	ï	Mercer	6	0	
Coles				Monroe			
Cook	46	Ö	46	Montgom ry			
Crawford	9	3		Morgan	0	8	
Cumberland	3	-	**	Moultrie	44	3	
De Kalb	9		0	Ogle	10	0	
De Witt	0	5		Peoria	12	0	
Douglas Du Page	0	1	ï	Perry		5	1
Edgar	1 4	3	50/50	Piatt Pike	0	6	100
Edwards	40.000	2	::	Pone	**	3	
Effingham	8	Õ		Pope Pulaski			
Fayette				Putnam	0	2	
Ford				Randolph	0	7	
Franklin				Richland		4	
Fulton	6	4		Rock Island	10	0	
Gallatin	0	2		Saline		2	
Greene	4	0		Sangamon	7	5	
Grundy	1:0			Schuyler	0	4	**
Hamilton Hancock	0	2	i	Scott	2	5	
Hardin		12.00	72.00	Shelby	- 1		**
Henderson.	2	ï	**	St. Clair	***	::	12
Henry	5	5		Stephenson.			
roquois	6	3		Tazewell	1	5	ï
Jackson				Union		2	
Jasper	0	2 3		Vermilion	4	7	
lefferson	0	3		Wabash		22 22	**
Jersey	0	3		Warren	5	2	
O Daviess	Ö	7		Washington		i	**
Johnson	8	8	**	Wayne	3		**
Kane Kankakee	3	5	ï	White Whitesides	0	3	
Kendall	5	0	C2.76 P	Will	Ö	12	**
Knox	13	ŏ	0	Williamson.	92 T	4	**
ake	6	Ö	1	Winnebago.	**	ni	**
a Salle	0	16		Woodford			**
Lawrence	Ö	3			-		

GRANT NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

at the primaries yesterday are for Blaine and Washburne, and for D. C. Smith for Congress.

M'LEAN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.—The Democracy of McLean County will quite certainly nominate Dr. William Hill, of Bloomington. In the primaries he received yesterday seventy-three and a haif delegates already reported, seventy-five being a majority, and a number of towns to hear from. Thomas J. Bunn has thirty-six and Dr. Toomas P. Rogers nothing.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

MOLINE, Ill., May 2.—I notice that the Inter-Ocean still insists that Rock Island County delegation to the State Convention stands four for Grant and six for Blaine. They are all for Blaine. The Convention was anti-Grant to the backbone, and this whole section is, for that matter. The people don't want Grant, and if he is nominated at Chicago scores about here will not vote for him, and don't let the Chicago Convention forget it.

DON'T WART TO SCRATCH, BUT MAY.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

WENONA, Ill., May 2.—The following was sent in reply to a letter received from the Grant headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, dated May 1:

MESSIE. LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, AND OTHERS, GRANT CLUB, ILLINOIS: The undersigued Republicans—citizens and business—men of Wenons—have read your letter to L. J. Hodge, urging upon him and others what you call "the necessity for prompt and united action to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant." In reply, we wish

agreeable nor prudent to assume. We are truly fearful that if Gen. Grant be the nominee of the Chicago Couvention, prudent action by the Democracy may render our defeat probable, if not inevitable.

We allow you full credit for honesty and earnestness of purpose in this matter, but we do not at all agree with you. Yours respectfully, G.NEWKIRE, W. J. MCALGISTER, GEO. MCADAM, CHAS. HOWE, SAML. B. BATCH, HENRY C. TULLIS, BENJAMIN WILSON, B. R. HOOD, L. J. HODDE, And numerous others.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

THE STATE CERTAIN FOR BLAINE, UNLESS WINDOW BE AN ACTUAL CARDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., May 9.—The information telegraphed to The Tribuna of the drift of opinion in the Republican County Conventions in this State needs some explansion. It is true that the great mass of the delegates chosen thus far are for Blaine, and that he will be the first choice of an overwhelming mijority of all the delegates that will come to St. Paul May 19; but this is not final and conclusive. It settles one thing: that the Grant machine has gone utterly and hopelesly to pieces; but it does not absolutely determine that the vote of Minnesota in the Chicago Convention will be cast for Blaine. It is certain that Blaine was the favorit of Minnesota in 1876, and remains so before any other of those who were candidates a few weeks ago. It is no less certain that a Minnesota man, once placed seriously and definitly in the field as a candidate, would conquer even the predifection of Minnesota for Blaine. If Windom once becomes a serious candidate, it is a matter of course that he will carry the State with a whoop, Windom's campaign for the Presidential nomination as a compromise candidate has been very shrewdly managed at home. The result is, that it is further advanced everywhere else than here, and that one sees the singular spectacle of Eastern party leaders trying to convince the people of Minnesota to accept their favorit Senator as a Presidential candidate.

There were two mistakes in the management of the Windom boom in Minnesota. The first was its identification with the Grant movement.

ator as a Presidential candidate.

There were two mistakes in the management of the Windom boom in Minnesota. The first was its identification with the Grant movement. Mr. Windom's home organ, whose editor is Postmaster of Winona, his been kept howling for Grant up to last week, when it brought out Windom in a two-column editorial. This created suspicion among the anti-Grant men, and offered the third-term men the opportunity for their audacious attempt to fill the State Convention with Grant delegates under cever of Windom's name. Mr. Windom's triends learned enough, after some uncomfortable criticism from the State press, to cut him loose from Grant. The next mistake was in keeping the Windom boom laid away in cotton-wool so long. Several counties were allowed to choose Blaine delegates before Windom's candidacy was announced with authority. The people of Minnesota couldn't be supposed to be aware of the secret thoughts of the Schatorial cabd in Washington: and they didn't propose to throw away their votes upon an impossible candidate. We are a cool-headed people, and dislike, of all things, to make curselves ridiculous. If Mr. Windom can convince his State that he has the faintest chance for the Presidency, he can have every delegate. This is the drift of the State press, and even of the County Conventions that have chosen Blaine delegates. Everybody expresses himself as ready to vote for Windom the moment it is demonstrated a vote for him will count one, and not grant will choose Windom delegates, without reference to the Instructions of the counties. That is to say, if it is made perfectly clear that the Windom movement means Windom, and not Grant,—and if it is made obvious to the rural mind that Windom has a real chance have all the support he wants

without reference to the instructions of the counties. That is to say, if it is made perfectly clear that the Windom movement means Windom, and not Grant,—and if it is made obvious ito the rural mind that Windom has a real chance,—he can have all the support he wants from Minnesota. These demonstrations must be made after the delegates assemble in St. Paul. The Blaine movement in the counties has been too well organized to be stopped now. Out of forty-three delegates elected so far, Blaine has twenty-nine, and Windom only nine. This proportion will be changed, but the predominance will not be destroyed. Blaine will have a majority of the delegates when they come to St. Paul. The work must be done after that moment, if at all. The probability is that an organized attempt will be made to do it. It is presty certain that, when delegates arrive at St. Paul, they will be met by the managers of the Windom boom with documentary evidence that the Minnesota Senator has a real chance for the, nomination on his own account; that he has powerful support in the Bast, and can hope for a large following

own account: that he has powerful support in the East, and can hope for a large following from other States. If this evidence is strong enough, the Blaine men will subdue their per-sonal loyalty to State pride, and a Windom dele-gation to Chicago will be quickly arranged.

RESULT IN SIXTEEN COUNTIES.

Sixteen counties of Minnesota have so far chosen delegates to the State Convention. The expressed or instructed preferences are as follows: Blaine, 33; Windom, 12; Washburne, 1; Edmunds, 2. Many of the Blaine delegates will support Windom if his candidacy becomes serious, and if it appears that he has any strength outside of the State. The fear of helping Grant under cover of Windom, however, prevents many counties from choosing original Windom delegates. Not a single Grant man has been chosen delegate so far, though it is said he is the second choice of two or three Windom men.

MICHIGAN.

THE NATIONAL DELEGATION.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—For a day or two past I have been looking over the political situation here and find that it has not materially changed since my last. Still, I must remark that the sen-timent is not quite so unanimous for Blaine as

here and find that it has not materially changed since my last. Still, I must remark that the sentiment is not quite so unanimous for Blaine as was at first supposed. I met ex-Gov. Bagley today and he said: "The State will cast its vote for Blaine at Chicago. There is little doubt of that. The delegation will go uninstructed, however. In this State the Republicans hardly ever instruct their delegates. It is not the right way. How can we tell how things will look by next June. We may not want to cast our vote for Blaine at all by that time. Gen. Grant has some followers—good men, too—in the State. It may look by the time of the Convention as though some new man like Washburne would be the strongest we could nominate. If so, we should be free to cast our solid vote for him. But one thing you may rest assured of, Michigan will cast her solid vote for the Republican candidate. The idea that only some certain man can carry the State is all nonsense. We are all Republicans and have our preferences for various men afterwards."

Mr. F. L. Bates, the political editor of the Post-Tribune, the principal Republican organ of the State, was free to say that Blaine was the first choice of the State, but all were ready to secept the outcome of the Convention, as no personal quarrels had been raised and no one had anything, to take back in case his particular candidate should fail to get the requisite number of votes to be nominated. Michigan will cast a large vote for any of the men who are prominently talked of.

The Hon. James McMillan, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was found in his office in Mcfffa Block. Mr. McMillan is the partner in business of the Hon. J. S. Newberry, the Congressman from this district, and as that gentleman has recently declared for Grant, and expressed the opinion that Grant will be elected, it has been asserted by some that Mr. McMillan is a Grant man. He professed to me that he did not agree with Mr. Newberry on this question, and could not see anything to warrant him in the belief that G

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 9.—The Democrats pesterday elected delegates to the State Convention as follows: Senatorial, A. O. Wilson and J. H. Reigart: First Assembly District, George Helmboldt and Charles Newburg: Second, J. B. Whiting and H. W. Cator: Third, W. H. Borden and E. J. Carpenter.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 9.—At the Senatorial Convention for the district of Jefferson County held at Jefferson yesterday, George W. Bird and Frank V. Piper were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Maddaon on the 12th frant. Both are anti-Tildon. The Demo-

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—News from New York State confirms the original reports of the serious nature of the bolt in favor of Biaine. A gentleman from Senator Robertson's district Convention was not made until atter the laborations with Blaine leaders throughout the State, and that there can be no possible doubt that Robertson represents the sentiments of at least twenty-five other delegates from New York to the Chicago Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA. THE BREAK FOR BLAINE—AN INTERVIEW WITH M. P. HANDY—REPUBLICAN STRAIGHT-OUTS OPPOSED TO GRANT—WHAT DON CAMERON SAYS.—BUT ONE SEERMAN MAN VISIBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Mr. M. P. Handy, of the Philadelphia Times, one of the most successful and promising of the new generation of journalists, is spending a few days in Washington. He has just returned from an extended trip through the State of Pennsylvania, undertaken for the special purpose of ascertaining the political sentiment of that State. His views on the situation in Pennsylvania, therefore, are entitled to the most respectful consideration, as they are those of a trained observer, who views the situation from an entirely independent standpoint.

"What," I asked, "is the real truth as to the

standpoint.

"What," I asked, " is the real truth as to the alleged antagonism to Grant among the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention?"

OPPOSITION TO GRANT UNDERESTIMATED. sylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention?

OPPOSITION TO GRAST UNDERSETHATED.

"The strength of the opposition to Grant among Pennsylvania Republicans," said Mr. Handy, "is very much underestimated. There are more symptoms of revolt against Cameron's attempt to control the party just now than have been known for many years. This is simply upon the question of Grant. There is a very formidable movement on foot among the delegates to the Chicago Convention to compel Don Cameron to abandon his unit-rule soheme under penalty of a boit. By a boit I mean that these anti-Grant delegates (all of whom are Blaine men) will decline to vote for Grant even on the first baliot. Nine or ten districts of the State have already taken formal action, repudiated the unit rule adopted at the Harrisburg Convention, and have instructed and authorized their delegates to disregard that rule. That action would have been taken by several other districts if it had not been very well understood that the delegates in those districts add not need any such instructions. They are going to vote against Grant anyway, and for Blaine."

"Are these anti-Grant men confined to the anti-third-term organization which is affiliated

"Are these anti-Grant men confined to the anti-third-term organization which is affiliated with the 'Young Scratchers' in New York and with the 'Young Republicans' in Massachuanti-third-term organization which is aminated with the 'Young Seratchers' in New York and with the 'Young Republicans' in Massachusette?"

"A remarkable feature of the situation is, that the anti-Grant men in Philadelphia are not what are generally called 'Rickers.' They are all straight-out party men, and have had a very active participation in the management of politics. For instance, among them are Leeds and Rowan, both ex-Sheriffs of Philadelphia, and both acknowledged as lenders in the Republican party. They are 'Bosses.' in fact. They do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Grant program is very distasteful to them, and, while they say that they are not prepared to tell just now what they are going to do, they leave all who talk with them under' the impression that, by one means or another, they are going to defeat Don Cameron's plant. Of course they prefer to do this by persuasion. They hope to prevail upon Don Cameron to abandon Grant as gracefully as possible. Another one of those who threaten to bolt is 'Bill 'Elliott, ex-Sheriff and State Senator, a very wealthy man. He does not hesitate to say to anybody that he does not propose to vote for Grant against Blaine, but vill vote for Blaine every time. The matter wift be brought before the National Convention, if it is necessary. Those that I have named are trangiti-out party men. They are now looking for some way out of the difficulty. Quay and Magee (the latter the Boss' in the westers part of the State, while Quay is the real 'Boss,' lunder Cameron, for the whole State, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and general manager of the party) both say that they have hade enough of the Grant business, and that there must be some way found out of it."

"SOLID ANTI-THED-TERM SENTIMENT.

"How about the sertifient outside of the City of Philadelphia?"

"In the country the inti-Grant element is of a different character. There is there a real solid, conservative beeing against the third

of Philadelphia?"
"In the country the inti-Grant element is of a different character. There is there a real solid, conservative tering against the third term. The sentiment is very substantial one. This feeling has made itself feit in a variety of ways. It is noticeable to the press of the State. Nearly all the leading kepublican papers of the State are pronounced against the third term, and in favor of Blaine. From these should be excepted the personal organ of Cameron at

Harriburk. and an bright little paper recently actived in Philadelphia. onlied the control of the propose of the paper recently active the problement of the propose have availed themselves of the opportunity to express themselves, against the nomination of Grant. Some of the Republicans believe that, if Hancock could be nominated, for instance, he might carry Fennsylvania against Grant; but the Hancock movement has proved not to be as strong among the Democrata as its friends had expected. The Grant strength and appeted to Grant overywhere.

"Its OKLY YISELE SHEMAN MAN."

"Its heard. There are reports that McManes is inclined to lean towards Sherman, and that, while working just now under cover for Cameron, he hopes to transfer the Cameron strength, in the event of the withdrawal of Grant, to Sherman; but I have seen nothing to confirm the story. The theory about McManes is that I come to the withdrawal of Grant, to Sherman; but I have seen nothing to confirm the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing to confirm the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing to confirm the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing the common the story of the story about McManes is that I have seen nothing the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing the story. The theory about McManes is that I have seen nothing the story of the story and the story and

WASHBURNE IN KENTUCKY. A STRONG INDORSEMENT BY THE LEADING RE-FURLICAN PAPER.

Soutrelle (Kg.) Commercial (Rep.), Norge.

Amidst the movements in behalf of the three prominent Republican candidates for the non-ination at Chloago, there appears and reappears with a certain suggestive persistence a name that seems to possess some secret not yet un-folded,—the name of Eithn B. Washburns, of advocacy, and in the face of repeated disclaimers of candidacy, this name inheres in the business of a Presidential nomination with such tenacity that a certain superstition, if it may be called, attaches to it, and those who have identified themselves with the fortunes of definit candidates are beginning with downright seriousness to inquire, if the three conspicuous aspirants for the leadership of the party in 1830 shall be climinated, whether here is not, after all, the man to close up the gap and lead the Republican bosts to a mighty victory.

lead the Republican bosts to a mighty victory.

Who, then, is this man who seems to exercise such a singular and fascinating influence without boing professedly in the field?

He is a native of Maine, and is descended from John Washburne, who was the first Secretary of the Council of Plymouth. His grandfastlers were Revolutionary soldiers. His father, israel, was a member of Congruss, and twice Governor of the State. He was a stanck opponent of Jackson, and his seven boys grew up whigs of the straightest persulasion.

Journal of the straight of the straightest persulasion.

Journal of Secretary of the theory of the straightest persulasion.

Journal of Secretary of the straightest persulasion of Secretary Secretary of Secretary o

ambition.

This is the able, resolute, and faithful man who has always filled every public position with absolute honor and integrity, whose name appears, disappears, then reappears in the Presidential canvass as if there was some occult charm about it which would not permit the attention of those who go to Chicago from seeing that it may be the solvent of all the feuds, and dissensions, and doubts that may unhappily spring up at the Convention in that city.

If it should so happen that the gentlemen now most emphatically in the field should be withdrawn, it will not surprise those who have withdrawn, it will not surprise those who have been surveying this business if the name of Elihu B. Washburne should be suggested as the one most fitted to reconcile all distractions, and one which would prove invincible in the great trial of strength between the contending forces in this battle for the Chief Magistracy of the Asion. He would have Grant's strength without his weaknesses. There is much meaning in that consideration. The Commercial, as is well known, has not been partisan in the treatment of candidates. It prefers the success of the party to the success of any one man. It has repeatedly suggested the eminent claims of Mr. Sherman, and yet hopes that they may be fiftly recognized by the party which he has served so long and so well. But, if it should prove otherwise, and the choice of leadership must fall elsewhere, we should hall the nomination of such a man as Washburne as an omen of triumph. He could not be defeated by any man the Democrats could put in the field.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Indian Chief Goes into Arizona and Is Given a Warm Reception—An Encounter with Lieut. Kramer's Troops—Victoria Hetreats.

Special Dispatch of The Chicago Tribuna. Trosons, May 2.—The entry of Victoria's band into Arizona appears, according to latest special dispatches, to have resulted in the utter defeat of this Indian monster, whose deeds of carnage in New Mexico had so effectually hindered the development of that territory. Entering Arizona, from the east the Indians dombtless intended to proceed to the San Carios reservation to remove their women from that point and induce other Indians to join the band. About thirty-six miles from a line north of Gila River, and east of Salt River, is George Stephens' sheep ranch, and Eapt. Adam Kramer, of the Sixth Cavalry, having established his camp at Ash Creek, eleven miles from Stephens' ranch, was, on the 7th of May, at about noon, informed through his Indian scouts of the approach of the hostiles. When he, with his twonty enlisted cavairymen and twenty-five Indian scouts, reached the spot he found Victoria's band engaged in combat with peaceful Indians and Stephens' herders, two of whom were already killed. The hostiles immediately upon perceiving Kramer's troops fired a volley at them from behind the rocks, killing Sergt. Griffin and severely wounding one Indian scout. Shortly afterwards a number of Kramer's scouts arriving, the hostiles took to their horses and retreated. Kramer followed with but fourteen enlisted cavalrymen, the strength of the hostile Indians being about fifty men. About nine miles from Stephens', Capt. Kramer dispatched Lieut. Blacksome with about twenty Indian scouts to the enemy's rear, and under their heavy fire the hostile dispersed, retreating in great confusion. Kramer followed them until sundown, northeastery towards the mountains, and at the latest report had been joined Saturday moraing at daybreak by Maj. Tupper with reinforcements. This would enable Kramer to continue his pursuit. Gen. Carr., who commands the troops in the field The German poot has said: "The human soul is always at the parting of the ways." This is true not only of souls, but of seets, and parties, and nations. No matter what has been passed through nor what has been achieved, there is always some crisis at hand; and each present moment, or step, or sot, is big with the weal or wo of the future. Most emphatically may this be affirmed of the Republican party to-day.

To one brought up in the faith of this party, and who has shways been loyal to its principles and its men, and who has reloted in its great mission of justice and National regeneration, and who believes it still has an important work to do in carrying the country forward into a higher intelligence and purity, it seems not, a little unnatural to find his mind falling into an attitude or misgiving, and seriously questioning whether certain new departures strenuously recommended are wise and particit, and whether old and long-trusted leaders can be safely followed any further. It requires careful second thought in order that one may assure himself he is not yielding to some eccentric whim of the moment. But in my case second thinking has only confirmed first impressions. With an admiration for Gen. Grant which has never been disguised, and which has known no abatement intil now, and with no personal disappointments to be averaged, and no ambitions to be gratified, and no pet candidate to be champloned, it still seems to me hardly less than a reckiess conspiracy against the future of our free institutions to bring this man to the front, and push his claims in the determined way an unavory trinity of scheming partisans in New York, and Pennaylvania. and Illinois are now officed into the whole master, and there is aothing in it? Doubless an ex-senator own distinguished ex-Senator of Wisconsin made use of the pages of the North American to trell using any harm in a third term. Has not they line and the distinguished ex-Senator of Wisconsin made use of the pages of the North American to our of which has not one of

ALTOGETHER TOO GENEROUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the Colomist charges that the Government, in conveying to the Dominion a twenty-mile belt on each side of the railway, have actually included the Skaget River mines, which lie in American territory, and about 100 miles of farming land, together with two or three score of improved farms that lie on the southern side of the border. It says the province will be required to annex that piece of real estate, or give the Dominion land elsewhere in the province. The Provincial Legislature was prorqued yesterday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEWYORK, May 9.—Arrived, Baitic, from Liverpool.

Losdon, May 9.—Steamships Britannic, from New York, and Peruvian, from Baltimore, have

service which would be of inestimable value to his country now and in all-time to come. He might set the seal of his own great name to the might set the seal of his own great name to the illustrious example of Washington by refusing to be a candidate for a third term. Washington at the beginning, reënforced by Grant a century later, would successfully head off demagogs and cunning usurpers for a hundred years to follow. It would help immensely to keep our institutions in the right groove. No hint of such a service escapes him. To say the least, has not the fine gold of the old magnificent patriotism become just a little dim?

VICTORIA'S VENTURE.

The Indian Chief Goes into Arizona

AN ASSASIN'S WORK.

Death Yesterday Morning of the Hon, George Brown, of Toronto,

From the Effects of a Pistol-Shot Wound Received Six Weeks Ago.

hoodwinked in this way. Why prepeterous? When a man like Samuel J. Tilden can sit down in Gramercy. Park and play Punch and Judy with a great Convention at Syracuse; when a man like Simon Cameron can hold his party close in hand for thirty years in the Keystone. State, and when he is through with it, turn it over intact to his son; when—but I will not multiply illustrations—what is the use to talk about anything in the line of leading and following being preposterous? The truth is, it is this conceit which asks: "Who's afraid?" and this indifference which says: "Let things drift; there is no danger?" which are among the most alarming symptoms of the times. We have schools; we have wealth; we have wide and diversified interests; we have general intelligence; we have wealth; we have wide and diversified interests; we have general intelligence; we have wealth; we have wide and diversified interests; we have general intelligence; we have wealth; we have wide and diversified interests; we have general intelligence; we have wealth; we have help us, and yet what almost supreme potency is in "the machine" Out of sheer weariness and disgust with the way things are going now, men would easily become reconciled to radical changes. That is, a sign of the times already discernable. There is a general and a growing impatience with our frequent elections. Not a few are saying they don't care how many times a man is elected to the Presidency, not how long he serves, if he only hap-The Murder Committed in a Cowardly Manner, and Without Provocation.

Sketch of the Life and Services of This Most Noted of All Canadians.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
TOHONTO, Ont., May 9.—When the news was sent broadcast on the afternoon of the 5th of March that the life of the Hon. George Brown March that the life of the Hon. George Brown had been attempted by a discharged employé, social and political circles were deeply moved at the dastardly act. After the first outburst of indignation at so beinous an offense the people rejoiced to know has the wound inflicted by the assessin's pistol was by no means considered dangerous by the medical men who attended Mr. Brown. The fact, that after the abooting Mr. Brown. medical men who attended Mr. Brown. The fact that after the shooting Mr. Brown, unassisted, descended the office stairs and took his place in his carriage went far to confirm this opinion. A few weeks at most, it was thought, and confidently hoped, would see him again attending to his duty, not much the worse for his adventure. At the expiration of two weeks grave rumors as to his condition were set affoat. His medical attendants were rather reticent in giving the true state of their patient to the public. It, however, became known that a serious change had taken place, and what was at first CONSIDERIED A TRIPLING WOUND now gave the doctors great cause for alarm for their patient. Day by day Mr. Brown grew weaker, and it was then made known that mortification had set in, and that but little hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery.

tification had set in, and that but little hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery.

During his illness his wife and Miss Brown, aged I7, were his faithful attendants. The latter a few days ago become thoroughly prostrated, and was reluctantly compelled to leave the head side of her father. By Thursday atternoon last the sufferer was so low that it was thought a few hours at most was his allotted term of life. Then for the first time his norrowing relatives were summoned to the hedside of the dying man. A few hours' rest followed, and with it a renewed lease of life.

On Friday there was little, if any, change in the condition of the patient. He was blessed with even flickering moments of consciousness, during which he smiled a recognition to his faithful, untiring wife, who was ever near at hand to smooth the pillow and attend the wants of her dying husband. On Saturday the doctors saw the end was near; a few florting hours. fleeting hours, and Canada's greatest statesman and journ

things are going now, men would easily become reconciled to radical changes. That is a sign of the time aiready discernable. There is a general and a growing impatience with our frequent elections. Not a few are saying they don't care how many times a man is elected to the Presidency, nor how long he serves, if he only happens to suit them. With men to take advantage of human nature and human history to see what the outcome of it all may be.

A thousand voices chime in at once: "There can be no possible danger in reinvesting Gen. Grant with Executive authority, and bestowing upon him these extraordinary honors." If would be pleasant if we could all feel in this way; but there are two things which it is hardly possible to ignore in this connection.

In the first place, it will be a bud precedent to establish. To set aside a tradition which has never yet been broken in our National career, and which operates as a steady check on ambition; and to adopt a new policy which is near akin to an Elective Monarchy, and which, much more easily than anybody seems to realize, may run over into it, especially when there are to be so many interests as there will be within the next fifty years crying out for a "strong government," is not good, no matter in whose behalf it is done. No harm may come of it at once, but there is harm in it. It is a break in the dike which by-and-by will let in the "turbulent tide." It is a serpent's tooth which holds in it an "encysted venom." Be his Administration never so brilliant, Gen. Grant can do nothing in the Fresidential Chair which will at all compensate for the harm of his simply being there a third time.

In the second place, the suspicion is fast forcing itself upon observant minds that Gen. Grant is not the same simple-hearted and magmanimous man lie once was. His old-time treatment of his General was a single set purpose looking toward the one end of self-agrandizement. At first it was loftly affirmed that he wouldn't take the Presidency again on any condition. Then it was adroilly canada's Greatest statesman and Journ-Alies

would have passed from this sphere. What was looked for came at last a few minutes past in o'clock this morning. His-life went out with the incoming of the day. Unconscious and free from pain, and surrounded by those whom he had loved, his spirit passed gently away.

Although death was hourly expected for some days past, the shock to the public when it did come was none the less severe. A heavy gloom overspread the city, and kindly, sympathising, heartfelt throbe went out for the afficted and sorrowing relatives. Flags were floated at half-mast from all public buildings out of respect to the memory of the honored deal, Mention was made of the sad event from the pulpits of the city churches, and prayers were offered up for those who claimed him as a huscreate no distrust. There would be no disaffected parties or factions to be conciliated. Gen. Grant disintegrates at the outset. If he is nominated a large section of the party will refuse to have anything to do with him. An imminent peril is created, and an unnecessary risk is taken, which might be avoided with some others. Yet Gen. Grant holds straight on, preferring evidently that his party should be torn and distracted and its success at the polls put in jeopardy, rather than forego his chance of being once more in the White House. Is this to be genuincly loyal to the party which never failed in loyalty to him?

Gen. Grant has it in his power to render a service which would be of inestimable value to

to be one of the largest ever seen in this or any other city of the Dominion. It is stated on reliable authority that Mr. Brown made an ante-mortem deposition. The document is dated the 29th of April, and in it full particulars of the shooting are recorded. The statement does not materially differ from that already given to the public. It will be produced at the inquest to-morrow.

already given to the public. It will be produced at the inquest to-morrow.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Hon. George Brown was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in November, 1818, and was therefore in the 62d year of his age at the time of his death. In 1838 he emigrated to New York, where he edited the British Chronicle newspaper. In 1843 he came to Toronto with his father, Mr. Peter Brown, a newspaper man of some note in his day. The Toronto Daily Globe was founded by the decensed a year or so after his arrival. He became its chief political writer, and during the years that followed encountered many ups and downs in his journalistic career. He, however, lived to see his paper an unqualified success. A rew years ago a joint stock company was organized for the publishing of the paper, with the Hoa. George Brown as Managing Director. He was for many years

LEADER OF THE REFORM PART?

of Upper Canada, and as such was called on in 1859 to form a Government for the late Province of Canada. With the cooperation of the Hon. A. A. Dorien he succeeded, but before the mumbers of his administration were rediscred the House of Assembly passed a vote of wast of confidence, and Mr. Brown and his colleagues resigued. He again entered the Executive Council in 1863 as a member of the administration formed to carry out the sucheme of confederation. At his requests a select committee was appointed to report on such changes in the Constitution as might satisfy the expectation of Western Canada. The Committee reported in favor of a federal system, which was afterwards established. Mr. Brown resigned in December, 1863, after the confederation spheme was arranged. In the following year he proceeded to England as a delegate on public business, and in 1874 he went to Washington on behalf of Danada suffer and wite Site down and the Ruppire as Joint Plenipotendary with Site Edward Thornto no tone gottate with the United States Government a commercial treaty, which was unsuccessful. In 1875 he

DECLINED THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHE of the Province of Ont

Mr. Brown's assasin, George Dickson, alias Bennett, was employed as night engineer in the Globe office. He was arrested by his wife on a charge of bigamy, and the facts brought out at the trial showed him to be an unprincipled scoundrel. While the trial was in progress he was admitted to ball. He was notified that his services were no longer required at the Globe. On the afternoon of the 25th of March he made his way to the Hon. Mr. Brown's private office, and knocking at the door, was admitted. He demanded a certificate of character, which Mr. Brown refused, saying that he did not know him at all. The young man was further informed that if the foreman of the department he had been employed in gave him a character, he would willing't sign the statement. This did not satisfy Dickson, and he repeated his demand in an insolent, offensive manner. Mr. Brown arose from his sent to show the intruder the door. As he did so Dickson brought to light a revolver. Mr. Brown closed with the rascal, and during the sculle was wounded in the legs. The employee of the office, hearing the shot and Mr. Brown's cry for help, came upon the scene and

CATURED THE OFFENDER.

He was given into charge of a poinceman and locked up. The Governor of the jail, at a late hour to-night, had not bruken the news to the prisoner. He will be made sequalisted with the sad ending of his escapide to-morrow morning.

An Officia

Mr. Fawe Statem

Belgium Pr Regar

his attention to land. Lord May not likely to be July, and, as the hope that their that time, they le the Government Clifden, Galway O relief was not giv score. Mr. Forst fully recognized added: "We are added: "We are of the by means of quently a deput mittee asked Mr. ernment the nece the Treasury to a tion of fishing pic had made a strong type the Governm

Paris, May &tive, express a go gard to the report ing steamer Tropis
It is feared that
tion is only the
inasmuch as Ca
and other Cuban
sula under surve
is supposed, gor
journals warmly
Government in co
Gen. Blanco to su also urge the 6 vessels and crew exactly as the V treated in 1873. Is ties endeavored to the secretation, and the West Indies rep

PARTS, May 9. burg telegraphs to have been resum Pope. They are the agency of M. M. try of Worship, who pose. The representation of the greatest secretary and the secretary are the greatest secretary and the secretary are the greatest secretary are the greatest secretary and the secretary are th

LONDON, May 9,-graphs: "The pro-to present in the tionary powers for laws has been co The project is not Vatican, since the

PARIS, May 9.—GI

pathizing in Canto take expected er seen on. It is r. Brown he docuin it full led. The from that

ORK.

of

g of the

What was ples past 2 at with the and free whom he y.

An Official Conference Regarding the Continued Distress in Ireland.

The New Crown Representative Promises to Do Something for the Sufferers.

Mr. Fawcett's Indian Budget Statement Shown to Be a Mistake. Belgium Proposes to Take Action

Regarding the Jesuits. England Asks the Powers to Execute

the Treaty of Berlin. Gen. Roberts Following Up His

Victories in Afghanistan.

IRELAND.

THE DISTRESS STILL PREVAILING.
DUBLIN, May 8.—A deputation of the Mansion
House Relief Committee waited on Mr. Forster,
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Saturday, to call
his attention to the continued distress in Ireland. Lord Mayor Gray said the distress was
not likely to be mitigated before the end of
July, and, as the Committee had no reason to
hope that their resources would suffice until
that time, they left the matter in the hands of
the Government. Gray read telegrams from the Government. Gray read telegrams from Clifden, Galway County, stating that if immediate relief was not given the people would die by the score. Mr. Forster replied that the Government fully recognized the extent of the distress, and added: "We are doing our utmost to alleviate

RUSSIA.

\*\*RELATIONS WITH THE POPE.

\*\*Special Cable.\*\*

PARIS. May 2.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs to-day as follows: Negotiations have been resumed between Russia and the Pépe. They are carried on at Vienna through the agency of M. Malosoff, of the Russian Ministry of Worship, who was sent there for the purpose. The representative of the Pope is the Nuncio Jacobini, who was recently negotiating with Prince Hismarck in behalf of his Holiness. The greatest secrocy is observed in the matter.

THE REGULAR DENIAL.

To the Western Associated Fress.

To the Western Associated Fress.

8n. Petersuting, May 9.—The Agence Russe denies that the Russian Government has addressed a circular to its representatives abroad dwelling on the peaceful tendency of the Russian police.

The Berg says it has reason to believe Russia's answer to England's note regarding the fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin suggests the advisability of intirection.

ITALY.

THE MAY LAWS. LONDON, May 9.—A Rome correspondent telegraphs: "The project which Bismarck intends to present in the chamber for taking discreto present in the chamber for taking discretionary powers for the application of the May laws has been communicated to the Vatican. The project is not entirely satisfactory to the Vatican, since the powers granted might be so used as to be worse for the Church than the May laws themselves. Nevertheless, it is deemed advisable to acquiesce."

TRANSPERRED.

ROME, May 9.—J. Debergermann Lindencrane, the Danish representative at Washington, has been transferred to Rome.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, May 9.—The Vicercy of India tele-graphs as follows: Gen. Roberts left Cabul Saturday, with a strong force for the Logar Val-ley and Maidan, to settle the country. The re-ported rising in Badakshau against the authority of Abdurrahman Khan is confirmed.

BRUSSELS, May 2.—In the Chamber of Representatives the whole of the bill prolonging the operation of the law relating to the treatment of foreigners in Belgium was yesterday adopted. The law will be applied to Jesuits from France, as it was to religious bodies expelled from Germany.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the British Government has issued a circular note urging on the Powers the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, but refraining from any very detailed proposals. A Vienna correspondent says the English circular note has been received there.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

LONDON, May 9.—A Posth correspondent telegraphs: "A hail-storm has devastated the freater part of West Hungary. Almost all the windows and roofs of houses in towns and villages were destroyed.

Centre in the Chamber of Deputies, has been elected Senator for the Department of Ar-

WEED ON GRANT.

The Venerable Thurlow Weed's Opposition to a Third Term—Grant's Duty to Withdraw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, May 10.—Thurlow Weed said yesterday, in an interview with a Tribuna reporter, that the conditions and circumstances which six months ago rendered the nomination of Gen. Grant not improbable have all changed. Such a nomination is not now expedient or proable, Nothing but some impending danger can reconcile the American people to the violation of a rule which, by the force of illustrious examples, has become an unwritten article of the Federal Constitution. Nothing less than such an energency should secure the consent of a President who has served two terms to allow his name to be presented again to a National Convention. "In the absence of any such emergency, it think it is plainly and imperatively the duty of ex-President Grant to withdraw from the canvass."

But, if he does not withdraw, what then?"

"It is sure to result ingloriously to himself at Chicago, or disastrously to himself, his party, and the country at the polls in November."

AFGHANISTAN.

The Battle of Ghunzee.

The London Standard of the 25th ult. contains the following account of the recent battle of Ghunzee, from its correspondent with Gen. Stewart: A battle, far exceeding in importance and decisiveness anything that has hitherto been fought in Afghanistan, took place on the 19th inst., and a glorious victory was won by Gen. Sir Donald Stewart and his troops. The enemy had taken up a position at Ahmedkeyl, upon an undulating ridge of the Galkoh range. This position extended across our front and along our left flank. His strength was estimated at 20,000 foot and 2,000 cavairy, of which probably half were actually engaged. The in-The Battle of Ghunzee. Duly, and, as the Committee and no reason to hope that their south strikes until that forcement. Gray read telegrams from Cilifan, Galway County, stating that if immediate relief was nogiven the people would die by the score. Mr. Forster replied that the Government fully recognized the extent of the distress, and added: "We are doing our utmost to alleviate it by mean of loans to findlords." Subsequently, a deputation from the Canadian Committee asked Mr. Forster to urge upon the Government and the contribution of shainp piers, etc. Mr. Forster said bey had made a strong case, and he would lay it before the Government.

LONDON, May 8.—The Hon. Edward Stanhope hat Under-Secretary for India, writes to the Singhard, denying the late Government had received a telegram concerning she Indian delicit on the morning after the debate on Fawort's motion in Parliament in favor of England's contributing a portion of the Afrhan war expenses. He severely depreases Paweet's action in making the Statement before associating the fact is statement before associating the fact statement before associating the fact statement before associating the fact is good that the statement before associating the fact is good to be consistent of the contribution of the Afrhan war expenses. He severely deprecases Paweet's action in making the Statement before associating the fact is could be a strong the statement before associating the fact is could be a strong to the contribution of the contribution o

a mass who were gathered upon an eminence on our right, scattered them completely. The battle was now won an all sides; but for a time victory had been doubtful, and had the whole of the enemy's force been thrown upon us at the critical moment the consequence would have been very serious. As it is, the victory was complete and crushing, and a blow has been inflicted upon the Afghans from which it will be long ere they recover. Their losses are at least 2,000 killed and wounded, and the plains are literally strewn with their slain. The British casualties amounted to 147 killed and wounded. No officers were killed, but eight were wounded, including force they come of the defeat upon the enemy was at once shown by the cessation of all further resistance, and yesterday Lance and Gasciee, of the cayalry, entered Ghuznee without firing a shot.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

An affray which may result in a murder occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and was tardily reported by the West Twelfth street pôlice last evening. A large number of boys were playing on a vacant lot at the corner of Haisted and Sixteenth streets at the hour mentioned, and, a dispute stisting, two of the largest in the number, Frank Brandt, 13 years old, and Julius Bener, 15 years old, agreed to settle it by a fight for the supremacy. The fight was of the most vicious character, and was summarily ended by Brandt picking up a large cinder or clinker weighing about two pounds from off the railroad track and throwing it at the head of his antagonist. The blow fractured the skull, and Dr. Gill, who attended the injured boy at his home, No. 600 Halsted street, was of the opinion that the skull would have to be trepanned in order to extract the broken splinters of the skull bone. He was unable to say how the case would result, but thought there was only slight concussion, and hence there were fair chances for recovery. Late last night the injured boy was resting comfortably. Brandt was arrested during the day by Officer James Fox, and was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station.

The telephone is a hullo! mockery.

A Mansard roof is an architectural bank. Domestics belong to the hire class of society.

A wag says of a toper: His nose has passed the rubicund. The car-horse is an emblem of hope. He is continually taking a fresh start.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust. But The rain falls on the just and the unjust. But not on the man who has just stolen an umbrella. Professor in English Literature: "I will now show you some exceptional feet. Mr. S.—, will you please come forward?"

We hear of a man who has made a fortune by attending to his own business! This is authentic. But then he had few competitors.

We are told that "Gen. 8— was always coolest when on the point of attack." Most people are hottest when on the point of a tack. "Sam, why are lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle wid de subjec', Pomp." "Why, don't you see? Cause dey am so fond ob debate." We are told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day?

A St. Louis rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all his relatives to tegrs. It left all his property to an orphan asylum.

A Syracuse dentist has a large mirror before his operating chair in order that patients can see the expression of their faces as the tooth begins to start at the roots. gins to start at the roots.

"Silence is golden." Aunt—"Has any one been at these preserves?" (Dead silence.) "Have you touched them, Jemmy" Jemmy—"Pa never 'lows me to talk at dinner?"

Did it ever occur to you why a lawyer who is conducting a disputed will-case is like a trapeze performer in a circus? Didn't? Well its because he flies through the heir with the greatest of fees.

A distressing affair occurred in Louisville recently. A gentleman in a duel, at the word fire, shot and severely wounded his foe. The melancholy occurrence was, however, wholly accidental, and the seconds and siftgeon exonerate him from any blame in the matter.

Accomplished Beerists.

Accomplished Heerists.

A Pomeranian Lieutenant of Landwehr cavalry and a Silesian student, both giants in stature
and bulk, staiked into Landvogt's restaurant in
Berlin one afternoon in March, and called in
stentorian tones for respective mugs of Pilsener
and Münchener beer. Of the foaming contents
of these vessels they promptly disposed by the
so-called "cow-swallow" method. When they
called for their bill, some three hours and a half
later, it was found that the Pomeranian Lieutenant had absorbed sixty-seven pints of beer,
while his Silesian fellow-scaker had only succeeded in furnishing accommodation for fiftyfour.

A Disastrous Conflagration in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

Destruction of a Town and the Flames Spreading Rapidly.

A Large Ice-House Struck by Lightning, and Entirely Consumed.

Fierce Fire in Allegheny City, Pa .-Twenty Dwelling-Houses Burned.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribums.

Bradford, Pa., May 8.—This afternoon a terrible oil fire broke out near Rexford, atown of 700 inhabitants, located eleven miles from Bradford. The fire started in the woods, bursting a section of the United Pipe Line, burning the pipe-line station, and setting fire to two 25,000-barrel iron tanks filled with oil. 'A portion of the town was destroyed, also the railroad station. The wires are down, and telegraphic communication is interruped. The pipe-line managers inform me that at this hour (6 o'clock) the 25,000-barrel tanks are on fire, and that no earthly power can save the balance of the town. It is also reported that the tidewater pump station, located half a mile from the origin of the fire, has burned. Special trains were run to the scene by the United Pipe Company, and hundreds of men put at work to stop the further progress of the fire. Trenches are being thrown around several other large tanks in the path of the fire. Small blazes are also reported in other parts of the field. A high wind has prevailed all day. Producers are praying for rain. The woods for two miles on either side of the Eric Railroad near Carrollton are in fiames.

AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Privisumo, Pa., May 9.—A fire broke out at the foot of Troy Hill, Seventh Ward, Allegheny City, a little before 5 o'clock this evening, which destroyed twenty-seven dwelling-houses and three tameries, involving a loss of \$125,000, which is covered by an insurance of \$60,000, nearly all in Eastern companies. The fire originated in one of the tameries owned by Steifel & Keifer, and quickly spread to adjoining buildings. The entire fire department was called out, and was soon battling with the flames. The buildings were mostly frame structures, occupied by German families. The heat was so intense that the horses were detached from the fire-engines, which were drawn by men from place to place where they were most needed. Thousands of people covered the adjacent houses, where they had a fine view of the conflagration. Dense masses of smoke rose perpendicularly to the hight of several hundred feet and hung like a pall over the burning district. The thermometer marked 90 in the shade. Several firemen fall exhausted, and AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. feet and hung like a pall over the burning district. The thermometer marked 90 in the shade. Several firemen fell exhausted, and were taken to their homes. Many apprehended a repetition of the great fire of 1874, which destroyed over 300 buildings, but fortunately they were disappointed. After a heroic struggle of about two hours the firemen succeeded in getting the fiames under control, and at 10 o'clock nothing remained but smoldering timbers and other debris. No lives were lost, but several persons made very narrow escapes. The scene of the fire is in the contre of the district which was devastated by the great flood of 1873. Steifel & Keifer's tannery was one of the largest in the country, and was filled with valuable machinery. Their loss is \$75,000. The other, owned by William Wettle-sech, was smaller. His loss is \$8,000. Both of these were well filled with hides and leather. Nothing was saved.

NEAR ST. LOUIS. NEAR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 2.—The Queen's Lake Ice-House, on the shore of Queen's Lake, about twenty miles from here, in St. Clair County, was struck by lightning last night and entirely consumed. The house contained about 5,000 tons of ice, owned by the Mississippi Ice Company, of this city. It was valued at \$30,000; insured for \$30,000. The house was valued at \$15,000; no insurance.

surance.

The insurance on ice-houses, machinery, and ice of Huse, Loomis & Co. is as follows: 

FIRES. able to discipline. its ships are for the ed and insufficiently

IRISH MISERY AND WANT.

IRISH MISERY AND WANT.

Lecture by James Redpath—Canses of the Distress—Evils of the Land System—Observations in the Various Provinces.

Now York Tribuss, May 7.

James Redpath, the correspondent whose letters to the Tribuse on the Irish famine were read with great interest, lectured last night in Cooper Institute to a large audience.

Mr. Redpath, who was greeted with hearty cheers, said: One day, about three months ago, I was riding in an Irish jaunting-car in the Parish of Islandaddy, in the County Mayo. My companion was the Rev. Pather O'Maliey, who had been parish priess of that place for more than twenty years. Here and there, on both sides of the road, I saw—as you see everywhere in the West of Ireland—the ruins of little cabins that had once been the happy homes of a hardy, and hardworking, and hospitable peasantry. I turned to Father O'Malley and asked him: "Have there been many evictions in your parish?" "Yes," said the old man; "when I was a young priest there were 1,300 families in this parish, but "—his face grew sad and his voice quivered with emotion as he added—"there are quly 600 families now." "Well," I said, "where are the missing 1,200 families?" "They have been driven out," he answered, "by famine and the landiords!" If this answer had been made by one of the Irish agitators—Mr. Parnell, for example, or Michael Davitt

"Famine and the landlords!" If this answer had been made by one of the Irish agitators—Mr. Parnell, for oxample, or Michael Davitt [cheers]—I should have regarded the phrase as an excellent bit of rhetorical art, as a skillful coupling of two evils not necessarily mated, and I should have smiled at the forced verbal marriage, and then have thought no more about it. But the words impressed me profoundly by coming from the lips of this old priest, the cadet of an old Irish family, and a man of the most conservative temperament. For the Catholic Church is probably the most potent conservative ing from the tips of this old priest, the eadet of an old Irish family, and a man of the most conservative temperament. For the Catholic Church is probably the most potent conservative force of modern society. It teaches its adherents to render unto Cisear the things that are Cissar's, and never needlesly arrays itself against the civil power. Yet I found that in Ireland wherever there was a famine the Catholic priests did not hesitate to say, both in private and in public, that the primary cause of Irish destitution was the exactions of the landlords. The priests, who live among the people, say so; the land-reformers, who spring from the ranks of the peasantry, say so; and every honest inquirer. I think, will say so, if he studies without bias the history and statistics of the Irish farmers of the present century.

I shall talk to you to-night of the twin curses of Ireland; famine and, the landlords. Everybody knows there is a single person in this audience who knows how severe and how widespread it is. I have pursonally visited several of the counties blighted by the famine, and saw with my own eyes the destitution of the peasantry, and with my own ears heard the sighs of their famished wives and children. They were the saddest days I ever spent, for never before had I seen human misery so hopeless and universal, and so profound.

CONDITION OF TRIN POPLE IN LEINSTER.

had I seen human misery so appeless and universal, and so profound.

CONDITION OF THE PROPLE IN LEINSTER.

Let us begin with the least distressful Province of Leinster. There is no finer country in the temperate zone. There is no natural reason why poverty should ever east its blighting shadows athwart the green and fertile fields of Leinster, but even here evictions have done their perfect work. Instead of stalwart peasants you find herds of fat bullocks; and instead of bright-eyed madens you find flocks of bleating sheep. After the famine of 1847 the men were turned off and the beasts were turned in. The English Government favored this policy. Irishmen are releas sometimes, but sheep are loyal always. Laughter and applause. There is less distress in the rural districts of Leinster, because there are fewer people there, yet the verified returns made to the Mansion House show nearly 38,000 persons in distress in the twelve counties.

Pr. John Marces, a increed parish priest of

its twelve counties.

Dr. John Magee, a moted parish priest of Shadbally, writes to me: "Speak as we may of short and scanty harvests, the real cause is rackreents and landlords' exactions, which drain the land of money and present us periodically before the world as mendicants and beggars. This land system of our plays over from the sweat and toil of our minhabitants \$00,000,000 yearly to 6,000 afor 7,000 landlords, who do nothing but hunt a fox or hunt the tenantry. The Government that upholds this cruel system abstracts \$35,000,000 more from the land in Imperial taxation, while there is lett for food, clothing, and sustenance for 5,000,000 of people, not more that \$50,000,000, or about \$10 per head yearly. If the harvest be good, landlordism luxuriates and abstracts all; if bad or soanty, it selzes on the food and cattle for the rack-rent.

A GLANCE AT ULSTER.

to see the Irish expelled, even by famine or leath, and the Times is the organ of the land-ords. It is no longer the old cry of "Hell or longuist." The English landlords have got lorinaught. The English landlords have got lorinaught, and I do believe that by-and-by hey will get — [Laughter and loud applause.] mean that now they wish to get the Irish out of Connaught, where they once drove them.

of Connaught, where they once drove them.

DUTY OF IRELAND'S PRIENDS.

What is the duty of the friends of Ireland?
Pirst, to feed the people who are starving, and after that to help them to improve their condition. [Applause.] Their condition is appalling. I find that a belief prevails and is spreading among Americans that the accounts of the Irish famine have been exaggerated for political purposes. I know that not one-tenth of the truth has been told. And so, as I have already in the Tribune [applause] told a part of what I saw, I determined to-night to try to bring witnesses to confirm my testimony, so that no man should be able to protend to believe that the distress in Ireland has been made the excuse for raising money under false pretenses.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE PORTS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Passed up—Propellers St.
Paul., Winslow, Euffalo, St. Louis; steam-barges
H. Howard and barges, D. W. Powers, Ira Chaffee and
barge. Scoods, H. D. Coffenberry and consort, Araxas
and barges, Westford; schooners C. J. Wells, Sam
Filmt. D. A. Van Valkenburg, J. B. Wilber, Louiss, R.
H. Haves, Narragranati, John M. Lebenburg, M. B. Haves

mainmasts broken below the crosstrees, and stopmast gone.
Weather warm and pleasant.
ERIS.
Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ERIS. Pa., May 2.—Arrived—From Chicago, propeller Wissahickon, four and merchandise; schooner Annie Sherwood, corn; schooner E. R. Williams, Toledo, corn; propeller H. B. Tuttle, iron ore, Mar-

Cleared Schooner E. R. Williams, light, Toledo.
PORT COLBORNE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May & Arrivals—Schooners
Hydersbad, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Bangalore.
Chicago to Kingston, corn; J. Maibrew, Chicago to
Ogstensbarg, corn; Olmanical Bangadine to Kingston,
wheat; Fernia, Toledo to Kingston.

CLEARANCES.

H. W. BUCHAN, DEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 20
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 29 Bine Island-av.,
corner of Twelfut-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy
Goods, 731 Lake-st., cerner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION. Paulina.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO. Druggista 45 North Clark-st. corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggista, 375 Larrabce st., corner Sondia. corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 45 hast Division-st., between LaSalie and Wells.

A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 7 Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., N. 7. Send for circular. MPLOYERS—THE WEST END REGISTRY SUP-plies cooks, laundresses, waiters, grooms, team-ters, accountants, copyrists, clerks, salesmen, etc. send orders to 275 West Mouroe-st.

Wind, south and fresh.

PORT HUBON.

PORT HUBON.

PORT HUBON. Mich., May 2.—Passed Up—Propellers
Oswago Belle, Wm. Covis, St. Faul, D. Fovers,
Oscoda, Buffalo, St. Louis, Irs. Chaffee and consort,
Edstry Howard and barges, H. D. Coffinberry and
May and the strength of the Boh Anderson and
barges; schooners Sammes fine. Boh Anderson and
barges; schooners Sammes fine. Boh Anderson and
John R. Noyes, M. E. Perew, George Murray, Noch
Cape, St. Lawrence, Mary, Hattle, Teenmeeh, M. B.
Hayes, Narragansett,
Down—Propellers Nyack, City of New York, Milwaukee, Rhoda Slewart and barges; Tempest and barges;
Abercorn and consort; steamer Fearl; tag City of
Alpans and barges; sohooner Venna.

Wind south, light; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

G. P. Minch, propeller Vienna, schooner Verona.
MACKINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MACKINAW CITY. Mich.. May B.—A small blattere-masted schooner passed down this morning tow of the steam-barge Hackett, with her fore an malnimasts broken below the crosstrees, and misses

Pron R. G. Peters, Manitowoc, lumber.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop E. P. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop B. Groh, Ludington, lumber, lumber.
Prop George Dundar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dundar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Hay Groh, Bouth Haven, sundries.
Prop Halo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Halo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Livingston, Jr., Peshtigo, towin lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunes, towing.
Schr Schl. Lodding Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Green Bay, railroad-ties.
Schr A. Rronson, Green Bay, railroad-ties.
Schr Mystic, Manistes, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Manistes, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Manistes, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Manistes, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cappella, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cappella, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Porsia, White Lake, railroad-ties.
Schr Imperisi, Menomines, lumber.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr William Grandy, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr Felicitous, Frankfort,
Schr C. S. Davis, Montague.

Schr Gemeine, Manistee.

Schr T. Simms, Red River.

Schr Cubs, Ludington,
Schr Adiroudnet, Muskegon.

Schr Adiroudnet, Muskegon.

Schr Annie Tomine, Ahnapee.

Schr Ketchum, White Fish Bay.

Schr Schr Gemeine, Manistee.

Schr Ketchum, White Fish Bay.

Schr Schr Gemeine, Ludington.

Prop Colis Campbell, Ludington.

Schr Windsor, Manistee.

Schr Transfer, Grand Haven.

Schr Keige Wing. Mennkannes.

Prop T. W. Gnock, White Lake.

Schr Staright, Morthport.

Schr Staright, Morthport.

Schr Adiroudnet, Muskegon.

Prop T. Schr Schreibert.

Schr Adiroudnet, Muskegon.

Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.

Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.

Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.

Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu wheel.

"550 tos iard, and sundries.

Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Schr C. E. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.

Schr R. Watson, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.

Stmr Mineigon, Manistewor, sundries.

Schr C. E. Muna, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.

Schr C. E. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Schr C. E. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Schr C. J. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. J. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. J. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Marsenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Marsenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D. Worts, Collingwood, 25,500 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, St. Josepha, anndries.

Schr C. D.

THE TRAINING BEARANT OF ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER ON PRETONS throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designed below, where advertisements will be called the state of the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m. SUUTH DIVISION.

J. B. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 13 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-avanophives corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sta.

A LL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHting to sell cast-off clothing; carpets, and bedding,
get an offer from E. HERSCHELL, for State-at,
will pay Steper cent more than any other dealer in the
city. Remember the number, 55 State-at.

A GOOD PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
clothing at GELDER'S, I'll State-at. (old No.564).
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established incl.

HUSINESS CARDS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALO.—Fine frame store and iot on State-st., near Thirty-fourth.
One of the linest all modern brick dwellings and lot on Loomis-st., near Harrison, at a bargain.
21,20—If you will look at this house you will buy it. to North Poorta-st. This property is in direct-class condition. B rooms, brick basement, east from:
2,20—1,300 down, new S-room brick dwelling, and for the control of front on Mohroset. He see that the baryain.

Bit Lot Marid, south front, on Taylor-st. near Wood.

Study-Pine house barn, orehard, etc. with 5 acres of ground, right in City of Wankegan, Ill., or will exchange for house here.

Bit Mar Two nice stores, and lot forth, on Madisonst. near Abordeen. This is first-class property; rents for 5 per cent net. for 8 per cent net.

POR SALE—5 OR 50 FRET ON WEST ADAMS—

Port Social west of Western av., south front, 85 per foot, explendly buildings a SX125, corner Leavitt and Jackson-sta, 875 per foot, or will exchange for cottage and lot.

41 North Carpenter-st., first-class cottage and lot, near Lake-st., 82.30.

Two stone fronts, 55 and 57 Elizabeth-st., well rent-ad.

od.

Desirable residences near Madison-st., if sold this
week, each 5,350.

14 South Green-st., a good two-story frame, rented
for \$80; will sall for E.St.

180 West Washington-st., a good two-story frame,
near Halsted-st., \$6,750.

CULTURE N. P. DWYGHTE. Corner Washington and Haisted sta.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A CHOICE CORNER BUSIness property, of 125 feet front and 185 feet deep,
running to 24-foot alley, with dwellings and business
houses on same bringing a rental of 62,000 y terr. Inquire of JOHN J. MILLER, on premises, 120 Statest, corner of Twenty-sixth. SL, corner of Twenty-sixth.

FOR SALE-FOUR OCTAGON FRONT BRICK houses; modern improvements: on Hermitage-av, near Polk-st. Fries SLOU each; terms to suit. ALLEN, 135 Washington-st., Room E. POR SALE-FRAME HOUSES AT A BIG BAR-gain, Nos. 22 to 23 West Lake-st., to be moved at once. J. H. EOFF, 12 Resper Block. FOR SALE-NICE TWO-STORY COTTAGE ON Butterfield-st., south of Thirty-Erst, cheap. J. H. EOFE, II Resper Block. COR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2317 CALUMET-av, lot 50x180 with a first-class residence and a ne large barn. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 37 warborn-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.
To BENT—of WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement stone swell front; parlors, dining-TO RENT-60 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Lincoln, 2-story and basement brisk house 12

Washington-st.

TO RENT-415 PER MONTH-FIRST TWO FLOORS
in 3-story brick house, If Grenshaw-st.
410 Upper floor in 2-story brick, 21 Grenshaw-st.
410 Upper floor in 1-story brick, 21 Filmore-st.
417 Hiseman cottage, 16 Filmore-st.
Inquire at 65 Western-av.

TO RENT-68 CARROLL-AV., COTTAGE OF 8
Trooms; \$25, Enquire at 684 Carroll-av. TO BENT-HOUSE 32 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. South Side. TO RENT-MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN RIGH-teenth and Twentieth-sts., elegant 3-story and assement stone-front hause; will be put in fine order. Apply to W. B. KERFUOT & CO., 30 Washington-st.

TO RENT-400 PER MONTH AND WILL PUT IN fine order, B-roum dwelling. 22 Prairie-av. between Seventeenth and Bighteenth-stx; has all modern improvements. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., W Washington-st.

TO RENT-400 PER MONTH AND WILLIAM STORY ENGLISH basement suone-front house, between Twentyl basement stone-from house, between two ourth and Twenty-fifth-sta; all modern impro-nents; Mt. THOMAS & BRAGG, 122 La Salle-st. North Side. TO RENT-THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement brick dweiling, 25 feet front, with large brick barn, 48 Dearborn-aw, only 480. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-sk, Room 5.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; eight rooms, bath, etc.; good brick barn, on Chestmit-st., near, Le Salle; & Sie per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CU., 20 Washington-st. TO RENT-NO. 418 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR Division, three-story and basement marble-front all first-class modern improvements, is rooms. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 165 Washington-st., real estate nd loans.

TO RENT-22 NORTH LA LALLE-ST.-13

Tooms, in spiendid order, all modern improvements. E. ANTHONY, 91 Washington-st. TO RENT-GOOD HOUSE AND LARGE BARN IN Brighton, corner Thirty-ninth-st, and Westernav, with six seres of ground, good for yes garden. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 188 Washington-st, real estate and loans. TO RENT-THE LATE RESIDENCE (PARTLY furnished) of Thos. R. Bryan at Elmhurat III.

TO RENT-LAKE FRONT HOUSE IN HYDE Park, next to residence of B. P. Hutchinson, Esq. Inquire of HENRY T. CHACE, 40 Dearborn, Room & TO RENT-FLATS. TO RENT-AN S-ROOM FLAT AT 26 STATE-ST.; put in good order for private family. J. C. SMITH, 6) Dearborn-st., Room I.

TO RENT-FLATS ON SOUTH SIDE, CONVENI-ent to business centre and suitable for small families. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Saile.

West Side.

To RENT-4-ROOM FLAT. SECOND STORY.
Corner Madison and Wood-4st; pleasantest rooms
on West Side. LEAHY, 1st Randolph-st., Room 4. West Side.

To RENT-RLEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTH front suite, second foor, immense closets and bath-room to parties without children; also large elegant furnished room, hot and cold water, large closets, bath-room adjoining, for one or two gents. 677 Washington-st.

South Side.

To RENT—TWO ELEGANT PARLORS, UNFUR-nished; prices reasonable; also nicely furnished rooms; also a good barn. 376 Michigan-av. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Offices.
To RENT - FINE SOUTH OF OFFICES OVER Presson & Kean's Bank. O. LUNT, Room E, 100 Washington-st.

Docks and Yards.

To RENT-OR FOR SALE-THE WHARFING
Tot, corner of West Washington and Water-sta,
well suited for dockage, warehouse, or railroad elevator. O. LUNT, Hoom 17, 107 Washington-st. Miscellaneous,
To Bent-A BOOM Striff, GOOD LIGHT, AND
steady steam-power. Inquire of THOS. H.
BROWN, XS State-S.
TO RENT-LARGE DRY BASEMENT, WITH
use of elevator. Apply at 46 Wabash-av. WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—A GOOD grain elevator for two years, with the privilege of five; must be in a good location and rent cheap; will usy ront in advance if required. Address R. KENNED; als West Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF goods until December; sise equal to 60 or 80 by left ty west of Clark preferred. Address A 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE,

TO EXCHANGE—SEACRE STOCK FARM, OVER RAUM worth of entile, horses, and hogs now on it, free and clear. This is the finest stock farm in the West. Will trade all for a good farming hotel in a good fown or city. Call and see me. I can show you the best farm you have ever seen, and the finest collection of blooded stock. Price, EULIN. T. B. BOYD, Room, 1,73 Madison-st.

PIDELLIT STORAGE CC. NOS. 78, 78, AND SO EAST

I van Buren-st.; established 1878; permanent and
reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made; safety vaults;
furniture of residences purchased for stab.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, FTC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
I. C. & G. PARRY. BU West Mouroe-st.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS,
clean, dry lotts by elevator, at low rates. Apply to
H. W. WETHERELL, 18 and 187 Webash-av. AT THE PUNITURE WAREHOOMS 57 BAST
A Madison-4. by year will find all kinds of fermiture, carpets, stores, and household goods, which are being sold at least year a prices for cash or on easy payments.

HIRAM BRUSH, 77 East Madison-4.

TOR SALE - CHEAP, FOR CASH, MCE GAS Traines North yards of particle curpeting, and one find new Brunswick billiard table, with balls and everything complets. Call at Room 1, 23 South-Clark-st.

A clothing at GRLDER'S, Hill State st. (old No.Ed).

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established ind.

BUSINESSS CARDS.

A GOOMLICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INI DRAHA born-st. Chicago. Advise free; is year's experisons. Business quicity and lensity transactes.

M INSTRUCTED IN A

Pitosan system) free of charge. Address G. Tribene.

M ISS EDDY WILL RESUME HER MINDERsons. Business quicity and lensity transactes.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-EXPERIENCED RETAIL CLOTE
salesman; must know the business thorous
wede or German preferred. OROSUR, 16:10

WANTED-EXPERIENCED RHOE SALENA one well acquainted with the business, with the receptionable references where last employed, to yest; salary its per week. Call at side door 22 W Adams-st., between 9 and 28. WANTED - COATMAKERS, PANTMAKE and vestmakers, in custom department, at DRN, ABLEWHITE & CO'S, Twenty seconded, Archer-sv. Good price paid to first-class worth Seat-room furnished. WANTED-TWO WOOD-TURNERS. GOES

WANTED-A CUSTOM CUTTER. ARNHE WANTED-A GOOD BARBEB AT 484 NORT

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO CLEAN
horses; must be temperate and experienced; El
and board. 914 Madison-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 LABORERS FOR RAILHOA and from mines; free fare; leave to-minit; thovelers, \$1.50 per day. ANORLL & Oo. 66 Was WANTED-300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. N. W. Co. in Iowa and Michigan, 100 for Hispois tree fare; three good section foremen, 10 farm ha 100 tiemakers, at J. H. SPERBECK, 71 West Rando

WANTED-ENERGETIC AND EXPE agents to canvass for a number of que specialities, new in this vicinity. Apply at WANTED-AGENTS TO INTRODUCE THE moss popular book ever published. "Johnson's Household Book of Nature." BURBOWS & GAW Boom 20, 125 Dearborn-st. t business, guaranteed to pay 30 s week on tal. MERRILL & CO., Boom 2. 7 Name

WANTED-MAN TO WASH DISHES AND WAIT on table, at 90 South Halsted-st. . WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO I

WANTED-A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, 10 DRESS, 10 DRESS,

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, me
boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 155 Milwanteo-47. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN As agents for Life of Zachariah Chandler. Introduction by Hon. Jas. G. Biains. TYLES & CO., Room T. & State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN EXperienced in fire insurance, newspaper, and general office work desires employment of any kind in
store or office; well acquainted with the city, and can
formish first-class reforence; will work for very
moderate salary. Address D in Tribune office. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN Of groom by a single man (English); city or courtry; experienced driver and good rider. Fig. Tribun

Miscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUND MAN IN
MACHINES, strong and industrious, Address D
M, Tribage office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PRHALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at Std South Dearborn.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. Be Milwankee-av. resident gardener on the premises; fruit and shade trees in profusion. ISAAC CLAPLIN & CO., 188 Lake-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, etc., at one-haif brokers' rates. D. LAUNDRE, Rooms's and S. Di Kandolph-st. Established 184.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. B Dearborn-st., Room It.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal, idl Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—NO Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Lean and Bullion Office (Renned), WESS Madison-st. Established 286. Bullion Office (decased), W East Madison-1. Established 1856.

FUBELITY STORAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN FOR On, money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. W Mast Van Buren-2.

Highest Price Pald For State Savings and Peandinavian National Bank cortificates. IKA HOLMES, General Broker, 80 Washington-2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHOUT OUT TEMOVAL, PARRY, 181 West Moarce-2.

C1 PER CENT-THE NORTHWESTERN MU-2.

21 PER CENT-THE NORTHWESTERN MU-2.

22 toal Lafe-insurance Company will loan money at 64 and 1 per cent on acceptable real-estate security in Cook County free frem commissions. Applications to be made to DEAN 2 PAYNE, Agents, ill Washington-3t., Room il.

21.000 TO HOLD TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property; current rates. JOHN 8.

MALTMAN, 41 Clark-2t, Houng 1.

DeU. U. wan that can command from #LDD to Kills and can positively give his attention for the next two weeks two hours daily as a partner to chegare in a business that will realize the above sum in a short time. None but a responsible person and can give first-class reference desired. Principals deals with only. Address D St. Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - PRONT PARLOR, board.

Doard.

West Side.

Between Throop-St. And Union Park.
On Washington-st. To let with borrd-1 chagasi
south-front rooms. Everything first-class. Materences required. Address DS. Tribuns office.

North Side. North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Hotels,
CHARRNE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABrison-sts. four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, Sids to E. per west, from
Sto Ell; also furnished rooms rented without board.

CUROPEAN HOTEL, EZ WEST MADISON-ST.—
Risenanty-furnished rooms to rent by the day or
week. MRS. R. R. MDDY.

Country.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS DESIRING

Found for the summer will and large, aley rooms
and first-class accommodations by addressing D. J.

LAKE, Lake Forest, Ill. SHONINGER |

FISCHER, PLANOS. AND OTHER LYON & HEALY, State and Mo

LOST AND POUND.

LOST—A KNIT-READ PURISE CONTAINING anall amount of money and a key. The know will be rewarded by sending same to LE Tanty-Local to C. of the La-Samana.

light and Twelve Page Paper... TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has esta mew York—Hoom M Tydons Building. F. T. Mo-'ADDEN, Manage.

GLASGOW. Scotland—Allan's American News Arency, S Ransold-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 46 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON D. C.—ISD F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and Le Salle. f Miss Lingard. "Oaken Hearts." McVicker's Theatre adison street, between Dearborn and key's New York Park Theatre Company in

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880. A CAUCUS of Washburne delegates elected to the County Convention will be held this morn-ing at 8 o'clock in the Coal Exchange, Grand Pacific Hotel. The Blaine delegates will meet at the same hour in another part of the same

solid anti-third-term delegation is certain to be sent from Logan County to the Illi-nois Republican Convention. At Saturday's primaries in that county four-fifths of the dele-gates elected were for either Blaine or Wash-burne, and Grant will get nothing from that

nderstood that Gov. Gear, of Iowa sire to be elected to another term. He it to have his eye on the United State nate. As to his successor as Governor there ust now considerable uncertainty, owing to probability that the Prohibition issue will be minent in the canvass for the nomination.

THE region of severe storms during Satu vafternoon and evening was quite an extend-one, including the northern portion of Illi-s and some parts of Iowa. In Marion, Ia., it hols and some parts of lows. In starios, in, it took on the form of a tornado, and in half a minute's time did a great deal of damage to buildings, sidewalks, fences, trees, etc. No loss of life is as yet reported.

A NOTHER extensive oil conflagration is re-orted from the vicinity of Bradford, Pa. Fire roke out yesterday afternoon near the little own of Rexford, burning the greater portion of the town, including the railroad station and tel-graph wires, so that communication is inter-upted and the full extent of the calamity is not lown. Large quantities of oil in tanks has on destroyed, and the woods were in flames, two miles along the Eric Religious.

THE third-termers in Illinois are keep up their own and the courage of their friend in Washington—the latter being greatly in nee of encouragement after hearing from the Cool County primaries—by sending telegrams to the effect that Grant new lacks but fifty votes of majority of all the delegates to the State Corvention, and that he is sure of getting the fifty votes from the County Conventions to be held to-day. This sort of stuff may go down in Washington; in Illinois everybody knows better
The situation in Minnesota, Presidentially

The situation in Minnesota, Presidentially considered, is thus outlined by a correspondent: If it can be made to appear that Senator Windom really has any chance to secure the Chicago nomination, and that a vote for the would not be a vote thrown away, he can have the Minnesota delegation, including those already instructed for Blaine, beyond a doubt; but it will require some pretty good evidence to persuade the Republicans of that State that their favorit son has a prospect of success in order to induce them to concentrate upon Mr. Windom. Otherwise, they are for Blaine.

In strong contrast with the frequent cable reports of late that all destitution and distress in Ireland had been relieved comes the intelligence, from official sources, that the condition of the peasantry of a portion of Galway County is such that unless immediate relief is afforded people will die by the score. This state of things has been brought to the attention of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, by the Mansion House Hellef Committee, with the statement that the distress is not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and that the resources at the disposal of the Committee will not suffice until that time. Assurance was given by Mr. Forster that the Government fully recognized the urgency of the case, and was doing its utmost to alleviate the distress.

The religious matter in our columns this morning includes a sermon by Prof. Swing on the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, late paster of the Second Presbyterian Church, who leaves to-day to accept a call from London; an address by D. L. Moody to the Sunday-school children at the Tabernacle; a sermon by the Rev. H. C. Woods in connection with the exercises of the thirteenth annual the Rev. H. C. Woods in connection of the thirteenth annual commencement of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary; a sermon on "Stepmothers," y the Rev. E. B. Pope, of Trinity Methodist burch; and a sermon by the Rev. Frederick ourtney at the Episcopal Cathedral at the mutal festival service of St. George's Benevomt Association of Chicago.

ratios Cook County the Grant men were artitively successful throughout the State day, as will be seen by the following table:

Grant. Blains, b

ington letter which we print Phone a Washington letter which we print this morning regarding the situation in Pennsylvania it will be seen that Senator Cameron is destined to have a great deal of trouble in holding together the delegation from that State in the Chicago Convention. The most that he can be sure of is the obedience of the delegates atlange, who will feel bound to obey the mandate of the State Convention, and the support of those delegates instructed for Grant by the Congressional District Conventions. According to the judgment of the Philadelphia Press the break is already too serious to be remained, and from two or three delegates who have already declared against the left rule and announced their intention to supintil it includes mine-tenths of the Pennsylva-nia delegation. The resistiess force of popular entiment lies back of this tendency to revolt gainst Cameron's dictation and the despotism of the unit rule. The great majority of the copie of Pennsylvania don't want Grant, and bey cyliantic do want Plain. evidently do want Blaine, and just how even is going to stand against this pressure lifficult to see.

DE LA MATYR, the ministe elected two years ago to represent the Seventh Indiana Congressional District, has decided to threw himself into the arms of the Democracy, and hopes not to be spurned. He declares that in all cases of contests between the Republicans and Democrats in the House his vote will be with the Democrats in the future as it has been with the Democrats in the House his vote will be with the Democrats in the future as it has been in the past, because, as he says: "I am not under any obligations to the Republican party, while I have a great many things to be grateful to the Democratic party for." He is an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination, and, as he is certain to fail in this, and will under the circumstances fail to secure any Beauty. the circumstances fail to secure any Republican support, it may be set down as settled that "the cloth" will be no longer disgraced by De La Matyr's existence as a political entity.

THE HON. GEORGE BROWN, of Toronto, one of the shlest and best known men in the Dominion of Canada, died yesterday morning from the effects of a pistol-shot wound which he received on the 25th of last March at the hands of a ruffian who attacked himin his private office, the only provocation being that Mr. Brown declined to give the fellow a certificate of good character unless he could bring some evidence that he was properly entitled to it. The attempted assasination produced at the time a profound shock both in Canada and in the United States, where Mr. Brown was widely known and universally re-Canada and in the United States, where Mr. Brown was widely known and universally respected as the leading journalist and statesman of the Dominion. For a time there seemed to be an excellent prospect of his recovery, but his wound soon developed into such a condition as to excite fears of a fatal result. It had been known for some time past that recovery was beyond heping for, and his sufferings yesterday terminated in death. The news will be none the less sad news to the people of Canada and to a wide circle of friends in the United States and Europe, for Mr. Brown was one of the noted men of the time, having for nearly thirty years filled an important place in Canadian politics. He had repeatedly refused the honer of knighthood at the hands of his Sovereign, believing that Canada was no place

for any title beyond that of "Honorable," which he had well earned and nobly wore. His leath leaves a gap in the ranks of the really

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The result of the Cook County Republican lection for delegates on Saturday is so sigquestion it. It was a rejection of "thirdermism," which left no doubt as to its emphasis. Never was a policy more desperately championed. The power and influence of the State Government and of the machinery of the State organization were employed actively to sustain third-termism. The bulk of the power of the local organization of the party, with the patronage of the Post-Office, the Sheriff's office, and the County Clerk's office, were devoted to the support of the third-term movement. The County Committee, having its machinery in active operation, gave but three days' notice, leaving but a brief time in which the unorganized

spontaneous uprising of the Republicans on Saturday, and bravely did they rebuke the attempt to coerce them. The utter weakness of the third-term busi ness was shown in the fact that in several of the wards the Grant managers did not even venture to run an avowed third-term ticket, but headed their ballots "Washburne ticket." and to this device owe whatever popular support they obtained in the German wards. In the other wards a large part of the votes for the third-term tickets were furnished by the Democrats, who greatly prefer Grant to be the Republican candidate for reasons and motives they do not conceal. The Repubicans of the city and of all the county precincts asserted with more than ordinary em-phasis their purpose to do their own voting

and to do their own nominating.

publicans of the city were to prepare for

the contest. Despite all this, there was a

There should be no longer any doubt or question as to the character of the Republican State Convention. It will be hostile to third-termism. It will not indorse third-termism, nor will it instruct for Grant. If Gen. Grant's name be presented to that Convention it can only be sustained by a portion of the delegates. No claim of "favorit son" or appeal to "vote for an Illinoisan" will avail. All calm, thinking men will suggest to the triends of Gen. Grant in this county that they accept the verdict of Saturday. They have been decisively outnumbered and outvoted. To prolong the contest now is to create discord and antagonism, which can be productive of no good, and which may prove disastrous in the struggle which is to take place this fall, when the utmost harmony and unity will be needed. If they desire to push Gen. Grant into the humiliating position of a scramble for recognition in an Illinois State Convention, and into a contest out of which he can at best only bring a divided delegation, they must take the responsibility. Cook County has declared its judgment. It has repudiated every form of intimidation and bribery, and in the State Convention will carry the opposition to a third term with the same vigor that has been displayed in the local struggle. Should Gen. Grant before the meeting of the State Convention refuse to be a candidate any longer and to be in that Convention subjected to a strong determin pposition, and to be indorsed at best with half or one-third of the delegation and thus practically defeated in the eyes of the country, then the State Convention when it in uniting upon some other candidate who will command the votes of the whole Repub-

lican party and of a large majority of the THE DUTY OF TO-DAY'S CONVENTION. The Republicans of Cook County emphasically pronounced against the "spontaneous" third-term movement at the primaries of Saturday. There is no doubt about this. In spite of the snap-judgment which the third-term managers sought to take against the popular will by insufficient notice for holding the primaries, in spite of almost universal employment of the office-holding classes to carry the county against the people, in spite of the bad faith which the wire-pullers were guilty of in the appointment of judges and the exclusion of challengers in some wards, in spite of the powerful assistance furnished by the Democrats in the shape of hundreds of votes at many of the wards, especially in the West Division, and in spite of frauds of other descriptions which were resorted to in nearly every ward in the city, sentiment of Chicago and Cook County to be overwhelmingly opposed to third-termism as a Presidential issue next fall.

In every instance in which the third-term managers secured a partial triumph on Sat-urday it was brought about by a suppression of genuine Republican sentiment. Demo-crats were voted by the hundreds for the third-term delegates in all parts of the city. These spurious votes were probably procured cheaply, because the Democratic leaders everywhere are working heartily to secure Gen. Grant's nomination by the Republican

Gen. Grant's nomination by the Republican is wanted at the present time. It is iconociasm that is wanted at the present time. It is iconociasm in the interests of republicanism, and to state the present time. It is iconociasm in the interests of republicanism, and to state the present time. It is iconociasm that is the kind of iconociasm t

burne men to secure votes. The delegation of the Fifteenth Ward, run by Coursd Folz and County-Clerk Klokke, headed their bal-lots "The Washburne Ticket," and placard-That delegation should be ejected from the Convention if it attempts to vote with the third-termers when it was elected outright as a "Washburne delegation." The frauds in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards were so in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards were so open and scandalous that the delegations nominally are not honestly entitled to seats. In the Second Ward the South Carolina system of "tissue ballots" was adopted. If there had been no cheating, or buildozing, or running in of Democratic votes, but a fair, unobstructed expression of Republican sentiment in this county on Saturday, the votes would have been three to one against third-termism as an issue. As it was the third-termism as an issue. As it was, the anti-third-termers have secured a majority of forty or fifty delegates, even if all the frauds on the other side he allowed to stand. It is the duty of the anti-third-term dele-

It is the duty of the anti-third-term delegates to act together to day, organize the Convention, and send a solid delegation to Springfield divided pro rata between the Blaine and Washburne men. Cook County should record 92 votes against third-termism in the State Convention in order to represent the ruling Republican sentiment. In every county in the State where the third-termer have controlled the Convention, by no mat-ter how much trickery or how small a ma-jority, they have appointed a solid Grant delegation to the Springfield Convention. In every County Convention where the thirdtermers have been in a minority, they have wheedled, and coaxed, and promised, and traded to secure a part of the delegation, and in this way they have chiseled the anti-third-termers out of fifty votes at least. They will try the same tactics in the Cook County Cohvention to-day; but they should meet with uncompromising resistance. If the Re-publican majority in this State is to be fairly represented in the State Convention, ther should not be a single third-term delegate

from Cook County.

Even after the anti-third-term represe tion organizes to-day's Convention and de termines upon appointing the ninety-two delegates to the Springfield Convention as the people of Cook County have instructed, there must be no relaxation of vigilance. The third-term managers will seek to get delegates appointed under the false pretense of being "Washburne men" or "Blaine men," just as they sought to have Grant delegate elected to the County Convention in the Fif-teenth and other wards by labeling them as "Washburne men." This fraudulent scheme succeeded in part at the primaries, and should be sufficient warning to put the anti-third-termers on their guard in the Convention. The Cook County delegation should be made up solidly of men who not only pledge th selves to oppose third-termism in the State

pression that Mr. Gladstone's policy will be destructive, and that it would have been better if more moderate men, like Lord Harting-ton and Lord Granville, had been placed in the lead. He says: "There is no more ambitious man in the wide world, though he sedu lously hides it under the ample cloak of humility. Power and notoriety are as the breath of life to him, and the more loudly he depreciates and repudiates them, the dearer they are held in his estimation. Naturally, tnen, he will be Dictator." Naturally, also it was time for a Dictator. The movement was opportune for the arrival of an iconoclast. Dictation was necessary in many directions. There were numerous things which needed breaking, and the man to break them was a man of courage like Gladstone and not half-way, nervous, distrustful men like Hartington. The sooner this breakage commences and the more thorough it is, the better it will be for England. If there had been a man with courage to have smashed the Afghan infamy before it was precipitated, the wretched peo-ple of India would have been spared the payment of an additional twenty millions either blundered away by incompetency or stolen by speculators. There are many things Mr. Gladstone will try to break. Un questionably one of his first blows will fall upon the infamous and brutal land laws by which the Irish tenantry have been plundered and oppressed until they are reduced to starvation and robbed of all the produce of their farms. He will try to smash the rotten-borough system so that the franchise shall be made equal and just, in-stead of allowing a few landed aristocrats to exercise almost unlimited influence over elections. He will try to smash the infamy with which Greece has been treated, and give to her the territory which the Tories promised her and then refused to give. He will try to smash the last remaining vestiges of Turkish oppression of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula, and of the Armenians in Asia Minor; and, if that cannot be secured, then he will try to smash Turkey, in which he will have the sympathy of the civilized and Christian world. He will compel Turkey to execute the reforms she has promised in the San Stefano and Berlin Treaties. He will strive to unite the Balkan principalities into a strong Slavic federation. This is the general direction of Mr. Gladstone's icono-clasm, and it is the kind of icono-clasm that

ries anywhere, but in all liberal countries d among all liberal men it will be wel-med as a return of the English Governcomed as a return of the English Government to justice and a recognition of the rights of young nationalities and newly-emancipated peoples rising from under the yoke of the most intolerable despotism ever known. Mr. Gladstone's iconoclasm may not suit Mr. Jennings, but it suits the spirit of the times, and is just what is needed in England, which has followed in Lord Beaconstield's Asiatic procession long enough and now needs to do something in the way of smashing Asiatic despotism at home and abroad.

BOLTING INSTRUCTIONS. Senator Cameron professes great surprise and shows a good deal of heat in view of the growing discontent with the third-term idea of the Pennsylvania delegation. Senator Conkling assumes a like feeling with regard to the open revolt in the New York deletion. But the discontent in Pennsylva and the revolt in New York are perfectly logical sequences. In both States there was an attempt, apparently successful, to over-ride and forestall Republican public senti-ment. But in both States, notwithstanding the power of the machine, wielded by the two Senators, the minority was so nearly the equal in numbers of the majority that it was mpracticable to deny it representation. Not laring to ignore men in the several districts, and not daring to deny to the districts the right of selecting their delegates to the Na-tional Convention, the third-term managers sought to bind them to vote against both their wishes and their judgment. The scheme was ill-advised, not to say exceedingly stupid. For its successful issue depended not upon its intrinsic strength, but upon the strength of the third-term idea in all parts of the country when it should be submitte o the strain of four months' deliberation and

The arbitrary action of Messrs. Cameron

and Conkling must have been based upon

this theory: "There is a great Grant 'boom'

t will last till the time of the meeting of the Convention; it will win, because the States will hasten to indorse it. We may have the credit of leading; we will, therefore, call early conventions and 'bring out' the sucessful man." Had all or nearly all the other States indorsed the third-term idea, there would have been no difficulty in holding the Blaine delegates in Pennsylvania and New York to their instructions, because breaking from them would serve no practical purpose whatever. But the precipitate action of two great States showed more conclusively than any other political events could have shown the inherent weakness of the third-term idea. In the very heart of the movement, in its imposing inception, a determined hostility was sig-nally and powerfully developed. The two First Linear was discovered by the second changed of the Republicant who was all where the control of the Republicant who was a well as the arm material was a well as the arm material was a well as the arm material was a well as the arm with the second changed the Mark Tourist Control of the Republicant who was a well as the arm with the second changed the Mark Tourist Control of the Republicant Rep Senators escaped defeat by the skin of their teeth. Hence the sentiment of rebellion in the delegations began immediately to display itself, and day by day it has gained strength

THE Scientific American of April 24 contains an elaborately illustrated article on the nanufacture of oleomargarine butter in one of the large factories of New York. It also contains a two-page illustrated advertise-ment of the same concern. The manufacture of oleomargarine butter has now become an established institution in this country. It is claimed that a single establishm New York receives daily 100,000 pounds of peef fat, and from this produces from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of butter daily. This is equal to a production of 15,000,000 pounds, or 7,000 tons, of butter annually. If this be multiplied by the number of equally large esblishments in the country the magnitude of the production, and of course of the sales, may be understood. The advertisement sets forth in great detail the certificates of the hemists, and of the teachers of chemistry in alf the colleges of the country, testifying to the dietetic purity of oleomargarine as ma by this particular establishment. It is asserted that this article of oleomargarine is made lirectly and exclusively from beef fat-taken and used immediately after the killing of the beef, and that in the process of butter-pro duction nothing deleterious as food is intro-

This may be true, but there are two objections to oleomargarine butter: (1) That while pure, sound beef fat may be used, other fat, not sound or pure, and in fact all forms and qualities of grease, may be, by the use of chemicals, deodorized, disinfected, and be converted into something called butter, and sold as such. (2) That oleomargarine butter is not the thing which mankind generally known butter is not the thing which mankind generally knows as butter. In many parts of the world fish blubber, and lard, and tallow are articles of food and take the place of butter, but they are called by their right names, and

not as butter.

Now, the manufacture of oleomargarine is entirely unobjectionable, and its sale is harmless, so far as the thing sold is harmless as a food. It may be superior to butter, and in time supersede it, but it cannot honestly be styled or sold as butter. The objection to its manufacture, sale, and use, so long as it is not dangerous to health, begins and ends in its sale as "butter," which it is not. If it be made and sold as oleomargarine there can be no possible objection to it; the purchaser knows what he buys, and need not buy it if he does not like to do so. The fraud is in selling it under the representation that it is butter, and for that fraud there can be no defense.

hanged, cortain, and if put in the Penitantiary
they were to be bought out soon. He had performed his part of the contract, but the Company had played false. Ah Lee said he did not
care for dying himself, as he was going to "a
good place, to be a young man again," but he
wanted Chung Bo and Dong Gong of the
Company killed for their treachery. He
could die perfectly happy if somebody
would only promise him to kill Chung
Bo and Dong Gong before he awung and
went slam-bang off to the good place. Nobody
promised to do the retributive butchery, and Ah
Lee was not quite happy at his death. No went slam-bang off to the good place. Nobody promised to do the retributive butchery, and Ah Lee was not quite happy at his death. No preachers were present, and the ministers of the law managed to do one hanging without the aid of the ministers of the Gospel. But the doomed Celestial was sure of the good place, "alice same Melican man."

GEN. LOGAN resides and votes in the Third Ward. He had made every preparation to carry the ward for a third term. His organization was ward. He had made every preparation to carry
the ward for a third term. His organization was
perfect. The machinery was all in good running order. The Democrata were very accommodating, and detailed a coupid of hundred of
their fellows to help John carry the ward for
Grant, as they would thereby be killing two
birds with one stone,—doing a personal favor to
the Senator and electing delegates for the Presidential candidate most easily beaten. The absentee Senator entered upon the job of sweeping
his ward with complete confidence of success.
After all efforts had been exhausted, and all the
votes polled that could be seraped up of antiGrant Democrats and third-term Republicans
sombined together, the result of the poil was as
follows: For third term of Grant.....

A SINGULAR death occurred on a railroa

train in Pennsylvania the other day, which is thus related:

William L. Fox, of Foxburg, was the owner of 1,600 acres of oil land, worth \$3,000 an acre-\$3,000,000—valued on the basis of the present oil product,—12,000 harrels a month. He was also the President of the Foxburg & Clarion Hailroad Company, conducted immense business intertests, and was only 25 years old. He was going on a train on his own road from Foxburg to Clarion as a witness in a murder trial, and very anxious to convict a man whom he saw kill a friend of his. The friend was a conductor on his road, and a few months ago when Fox was on the train the conductor tried to put off a peddler who would not pay his fare. The peddler shot the conductor, and Fox was hunting the murderer down to his grave under the gallows. He had in his possession the pistol with which the deed was done, and boarding the train found he had left the weapon at home. The conductor held the train until Fox could run to his residence in Foxburg and back. He brought the pistol with him and took a seat in the car, apparently all right and not much blown. The train started, and in a few minutes the conductor went to Mr. Fox to speak to him. He was sitting upright in his place dead.

The delegation from the Fifteenth Ward, headed by Conrad Folz, is morally bound to act with the other Washburne delegates to-day. It was headed and peddled as "The Washburne Ticket," and the voters were persuaded that it was the genuine, simon-pure Washburne ticket. No Grant or third-torm ticket was exhibited. His name was not mentioned in the ward as a candidate. There were not fifty Republicans in that German ward who would have supported a Grant delegate ticket, and it is doubtful if there are one hundred Germans in the Pifteenth who will vote for him if nominated. It is an intensely anti-Grant, pro-Washburne ward. It will be dishonorable in the highest degree, and treacherous in the extreme, if the "Washburne" delegation refuse to act and co-

If the Pyramid of Cheops is a miracle in stone, a symbolical bible, the pyramidists were barely in time to get in with their measurements and interpretations, as the Khedive is using them as stone-quarries, and, worse than all, the use he is making of the stones is to build a Moslem mosque. The New York Post insists that the pyramids do not belong to the miserable débris of an old civilization, such as the Khedive and his people are, but that they are the property of mankind, and that a protest should go from all civilized Governments against their from all civilized Governments against their spollation. As France, England, and America have been engaged in rilling Egypt of her an-tiquities, and even stealing the rags off her ven-erable dead, out of which to make newspapers, a protest would not come with good grace from

JUDGE TOURGEE, the author of "The Foot's Errand," exhibited at Boulder, Colo., the other evening a degree of kindliness and good humor calculated to make him a saint. He wen to the town by request to give gratuitously lecture for the benefit of one of its public inst lecture for the benefit of one of its public insti-tutions, and, owing to some failure in committee work or the non-existence of any committee on lights and stage furniture, he was obliged to un-dertake to read his MS. from the top of an empty potash box, by the light of a single kerosene hand-lamp borrowed at the nearest shop. The Judge kept his temper, but, unding it impossible to read his MS. by that light, he abandoned it, and delighted his large sudjence by an elecuron. and delighted his large audience by an eloque impromptu speech.

MR. HUBBARD, one of the Kentucky dele-gates to the Chicago Convention, was in St. Louis at the time of the Anti-Grant Convention Louis at the time of the Anti-Grant Convention last week. He there declared openly and unreservedly that he would not vote for Grant at the Chicago Convention, and that he knew five other delegates from his State who will not vote for him if he has any chance of being nominated. If he is sure to be decisively degrated they may perhaps vote for him under moral protest and in obedience to the instructions of their State Convention; but the probabilities are that six of the Kentucky delegation will vote against the third term on the first and every other ballot. The machine-men have counted the delegation of that State as solid for Grant.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which has destroyed the Republican party in Missouri, and has undertaken the accomplishment of the same job in this State, says:

The necessity for electing a solid Grant delegation from Illinois is paramount to all other considerations. considerations.

It is undoubtedly a paramount necessity for the "boomsters," but the Republicans of Illinois are not demented, and don't propose to sacrifice the Presidency to please even the Globe-Demo-

MR. POTTER PALMER is a useful and enterprising Demouratic citizen and voter of, the Eighteenth Ward. It was hardly fair of him to try and vote his Second Ward waiters at the Republican primaries of the First Ward. The Republicans are willing to do anything in reason to accommodate Mr. Palmer, but this was naking rather too much, and it had to be declined—with regrets.

THE Sublime Porte has had the wisdom to abolish its mission to this country, and Aristarchi Bey, the very popular Greek who has served Turkey in this country for six years, has been recalled. The United States some time ago discovered that its interests in Turkey could be very well protected by a Consul-Genhis coffee-cup bearers.

"Mr. Froude"-Your Joke about Beacons field being like Bismarck, because the German Chancellor has the gout and the English Prime Minister had to go out, is a little too tough to pay six shillings for.

The announcement is made that Harvard College has recently been purchasing a large collection of fossils, but as we fail to note the M. Michael Dragomanoff, formerly Pro-

M. Michael Dragomanon, formerly fro-fessor at the University of Kieff, is now a mem-ber of the Russian Revolutionary Organization. We should imagine, from the name, that the gentleman would do well in this country as a

policeman.

Simon Cameron does not much favor interviewing. The Boston Heraid's man says:
"To an interviewer he is a tomb"; but as the old gentleman sets a good table, he is probably one of the hospitable graves that Tom Corwin alluded to in his celebrated speech.

Miss Emily Faithfull, whose coming visit

to this country has been already announced, is the daughter of a clergyman, and is 45 years of age. For reasons which will be apparent to every prudent man, we print this item con-siderably in advance of Emily's arrival. A Boston paper says that "Mrs. Gladstone dresses very dowdyish, and Mr. Gladstone is equally careless of his attire." If the Prime Minister wishes to stand well in Boston—as of course he does—he will at once take to wearing

course he does—he will at once take to wearing side-board coliars and smoking cigarets.

President M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, recently told the students there that he was not in favor of college base-ball playing. It is very evident that Mr. Anderson does not grasp the idea of higher education that prevails in other parts of the country. While there is a base-ball championship to be won our colleges should never be closed.

should never be closed.

Mr. W. H. Smith, late ruler of Queen Vietoria's navy, emerges from defeat with an unruffled brow. He and his colleagues, he says, are thankful "for the confidence which has been reposed in them," and are sure that "no small portion of the intelligence and the educated people of the country still look to them." While they had neither the desire nor the intention " to place any obstacle in the path of those upon whom would devolve the responsibility of governing the country, yet they should watch them with that care and diligence which belonged to an opposition."

an opposition."

The United States have small reason for gratitude toward Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian Min-ister, through whose decision the Canada fizher-ies award of \$5,500,000 was made, but nevertheless, in accordance .with custom, our Government and Great Britain have united in presenting him with a silver dinner set by way of recognition of his "services." The set, which wa made by Tiffany, of New York, is now at the Stat made by Tiffany, of New York, is now at the State Department at Washington. It is packed in two large square oaken boxes bound in brass and lined with red chamois skin, and consists of a full dinner service, comprising sixty pisces, including eighteen soup-plates and eight sait-ceinrs, trays, dishes for meats, vegetables, and fruits, and has in addition all manner of spoons used at dinner, and fruit-knives.

the gentleman with full-fiedged sarcasm.

Soon after De La Matyr's arrival here, he was called on, at his room in the Jackson House, where he submitted himself to a short interview. In appearance, personally, he is somewhat changed compared with his looks when he was wearing ministerial robes. Instead of a long black coat out in clerical fashion, black pantaloons, and white cravat, he is now wearing a short cutaway coat, wide pantaloons, and jockey hat, which give to the ex-minister & decided "bummerish" appearance. After the weather topic had been disposed of, and all parties were satisfied that they were experiencing the very best of health, the battle was opened. pened.

Reporter—"When did you leave Washington,
dr. De La Matyr?"
Mr. De La Matyr—"Two weeks ago last Satur-Rep.-" Has your trip home any political sig-

Rep.—"Has your trip home any political significance?"

De La M.—"It is made purely on business. I had business in Indiana, and in Omaha, Neb. I have been in my place in Congress continuously for a long time, and my business interests were suffering for want of attention. However, I timed my trip so as to be at the late convention of the Nationals at Indianapolis."

Rep.—"What are the prospects of the Nationals in Marion County?"

De La M.—"They are good: Our party is increasing there, and it is drawing its strength mostly from the Republican party."

Rep.—"Among the Democrats, who is the strongest man for Governor,—Landers or Gray?"

De La M.—"Both are strong men; but I think Landers is the strongest, as he is nearer in accord with the Nationals on the money question."

Rep.—"Have you always voted uniformly with the Democrats, while in Congress?"

De La M.—"Ses, when it would only be throwing my vote away to vote for the National party. In all cases where the contest was between Republicans and Democrats, I have acted with the Democrats. I man to under any obligations to the Republican party, while I have a great many thims to be grateful to the Democratic party for."

Rep.—"How many votes will your party get in this district from the Republicans in case there are three candidates for Congress in the field?"

De La M.—"I cannot tell the number."

Rep.—"How many votes will you get from the
are indorsed by the Demoratic—convention?" same source if you are indorsed by the Democratic—convention?"

De La M.—"A a greater number than I would get otherwise, as in that case, with no danger of a Democrat being elected, the Nationals would prefer me to a Republican."

Rep.—"At the next Congress will you go into caucus with the Democrats in the organization of the House?"

De La M.—"No: but, in case my vote is required to determine between a Republican and a Democratic Speaker, I will show that I am not ungrateful. I will not throw my vote away. Hendricks and other lenders understand me on that proposition."

Rep.—"In case the Presidentiat election is thrown into the House, would you vote for the Democratic candidate as against the Republican candidate?"

De La M.—"As I before stated, my position con

Democratic candidates a gaste the hopothem candidate?"

De La M.—"As I before stated, my position on that question is well known, and I cannot be ungrateful. But I should require something from the Administration—not for myself, however, but for my party. I am engaged in politics from a sense of duty alone, and not from any personal ambition or love for the business."

Rep.—"Do you think it best to have your name go before the Democratic Congressional Convention of your district?"

De La M.—"I do not think it will do any harm." Be La M.

Rep.—"Who, in your opinion, will be the candidates for President?"

De La M.—"Grant and Tilden."

With this last question the reporter withdrew from the Honorable gentleman's presence.

In the afternoon, a mixed audience of a hundred or less men assembled in the Opens-House,

e same old story of corruption and ab ational harks, according to his the be abolished, and an unlimited supply to acks issued,—enough to make then The National banks, according to his theory, should be abolished, and an unlimited supply of greenbacks issued,—enough to make them as plenty as young leaves at this acason of the year. For some time he discussed his own work in Congress, and dweit at length on the centralization of power. The speaker fulled to draw any enthusiasm from his anall audicace, leaving it as dumb on his issues as it was when he first appeared before it. Mr. De La Matry will rst appeared before it. Mr. De La Me ever go to Congress again from this nd all the work in that afrection, either r through his agents, is time thrown awa

THE IOWA GOVERNORSHIP. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—It is well known that Gov. Gear does not expect nor desire to be his own successor. It is rumored that he has Congressional aspirations. It is only natural he should; and, as the Gubernatorial chair is a good starting point to a Senatorial chair at Washington, as developed in the history of this State, it is not impossible—in fact, is highly probable—that he will come in under the rule. If he history in the race he will get there: for he recesses in the race he will get there; for he posses all the elements of success, capabili and the confidence and good will prominently named; but, as he Prohibition amendment in the will fail to get an indorsement prominently named; but, as he antagonized the Prohibition amendment in the Legislature, he will fail to get an indorsement from the Prohibition siement,—and that, too, from an erroneous impression. The discussion of that amendment in the Benate developed a constitutional question as to the submission of amendments to the people for their ratification or rejection, which was, that the Constitution, properly construed, required that an affirmative vote on an amendment in the Legislature was to be considered as an expression of belief that the amendment ought to be adopted, and that a majority of the Legislature should so agree before it could go to the people. This was the position taken by Mr. Larrabee and others. He did not consider it a party question at all, and denied the right of the party to dictate his action on a purely moral and social question. The House and a majority of the Senate took the ground that, so far as the action of the Republican State Convention was concerned, it by its platform declared the party to be in favor of a submission of the whole question, for final and conclusive action, to the people, in whom rests the right alone to make the Constitution. That this was so, in evident from the fact that several members in the House voted for the amendment on that ground alone, who will vote against several Prohibition bills because they are in favor of stringent License laws. Leading Republicans on not understand that the purty is pledged further than this; that the question shall be carried through to a vote of the people, and this is all the most strenuous friends of Prohibition ask. The Republican Convention gave neasurance that the party would guarantee its adoption by the people, or even make it an issue at the polls. It, has been the policy of the party in convention to consider it a question which should be kept outside of and apart from partisan

AMUSEMENTS.

AN ALLEGED THEFT.

Miss Grace Lamphear, an actress, has been granted an injunction by Judge Tuiey restraining a number of people from exhibiting in their windows a lithograph purporting to be a likeness of Miss Amy Sherwin, which, it is alleged by the complainant, is her CMiss Grace Lamphear's property. The people mentioned in the complaint are Frank Kerting, E. Stevens Tilton, Lyon & Healy, Charles B. Clayton, Peifon & Pomercy, Root & Son, Mr. Krick, John Ford, Addison & Beardsley, and the managers of the Central Music-Hall. It appears by the complaint that the fascinating Grace about a year ago conceived the idea of getting an entirely new picture of herself for the purposes of advertising. Thereupon she hid herself to the American Olograph Company in this city, the managers of which, for a certain consideration, made her a most attractive picture, with which she was well pleased. By agreement the plates were to be delivered according to her or ler. The other day she was horrified to find that the managers of Miss Amy Sherwin had obtained possession of her pictures and after obsterating the name of Lamphear, and placed upon the picture the name of Shewin, Naturally, Miss Grace became indignant at the thought that out of her beauty the managers of Miss Amy Sherwin Miss Amy were trying to make capital. Enfound for physique hanging in the window down teem. She protested, but without end. Then case the application for the injunction. The case of Miss Lamphear is not an unsound monone but she is about the first in this sit, who has also the matter itsu court. AN ALLEGED THEFT.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Schiller's celebrated tragedy, "Die Rünber" (The Robbers), was performed by Mr. Höckster's company at McVicker's last ovening, at the benefit of Miss Spahn. It is to be regretted that the audience was not large, for the performance was really better than was anticipated. This play would ordinarily bring out a good house, but the warm, sultry, and rainy weather which prevailed last evening kept the people away in spite of the attractions. There are but two great roles in this play. Kerl Morand Franz Moor, and these were in excellent hands. Mr. Carl Helmer carried off the honors of the evening by his spiendid performance of the purt of Franz Moor. He gave the designing villate with great fidelity to truth, particularly in the mad seen in the fourth act. It was about as good a performance of the purt as has ever been seen here. The storm of applause he received showed that his efforts were well appreciated. Mr. Emil Höchster took his farewell from the German stage in the trying part of Karl Moor. He was very effective throughout, and, and it not been for his great reliance upon the prompter in some of the finer scenes, no flav could have been found in his acting. It is a pily that so capable an actor as Mr. Höchster abould quit the stage altogether. There is but one female part in the play, that of Amalia, and this was assumed by Miss Spahn. While her performance was not by any means a faultiessom, yet she deserves credit for her evident soforts to do the best she could She received a large number of handsome floral tokens from her friends. Mr. Meyer performed the part of Schuester exceedingly well, and Mr. Ravene as Hermann was also very good. Mrs. Meyer as Kosinsky was quite satisfactory. But little that is good can be said of the rest of the cash.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There were two performances given af this house yesterday, and they were given for the benefit of Mr. John Mair. Treasurer of the house. The size of the audiences sufficiently attest that gentleman's popularity with the Academy patrons. Had the theatre been half as large again accommodation could scarcely have been given those who sought admission. In the afternoon Miss Carrie Swain, of "The Tourists," captivated the people: but she was only an item in the bill. G. W. Thompson's "Yasup, a familiar over-the-river drama, formed the dramatic feature of the program, while Little Mac, Harry Williams, Harry Jennings, and others appeared in the olio. During the evening Mr. W. Emmett, made a brief speech, thanking the people for the mander in which they had patronized the house in the past, stating that the theatre would not again be opened until Sentember and in behalf of Mr. Muir returns. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. that the theatre would not again be opened September, and in behalf of Mr. Muir re ing thanks for the generous patzenage of year. The receipts were some \$1,180.

LOCAL THEATRES. "The Tourists" at Haverly's last night closed a most successful two-weeks' engagement. Tonight at the same house Frank Mayo and Miss Laura Don appear in "Davy Crockett." At Hooley's the Blaisdell-Dillon company have finished a moderate week's business. They will remain idle for one week, and then start upon the road again. The much-fought-over "Oaken Hearts" will be seen at that house to night, while at McVicker's Mrs. Agnes Bootn as Reinda in "Bargaged," and Mr. James Lewis as Cherol, will appear. The Rural Roosers at the Olympic.

THE IMPENDING MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—The excitement cre-BUYFALO, N. Y., May b.—The excitement ated in sporting circles here by the pronunciament of the Canadian Government in regard to the Rooke-Donovan fight has nearly ded down, and it will now in all probability be fought as originally intended. The principals have arrived from New York, and are to leave have arrived from New York, and are to leave Brie, it is said, for the battle-ground. Rooke, who has the nomination of the site, of rule, is in charge of Barney Aaron, and the latter has charge of all the details. He says the place at first chosen has been abandoned, but that the two men will fight, whatever turns up. The New York party are all against Donovan, because he has refused to associate with them, and has not recognized them in any of the arrangements. There is but little betting on the fight, but the opinion among those who have soen the two men is that it will be a hard fight, with the chances in favor of Donovan.

MORTUARY. ELGIN, Ill., May 9.—This afternoon the funeral of J. P. Goodale took place. Deceased was proprietor of the fight Woolen Mills. He leaves a son and two daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. S. A. Rothermei, of Chicago.

WASH The Latest P Counting

As Covered b Resolutio

by ! The Right to D ing Return

the ! A Few More Pr Possibility jour

This Time It Appe Not Witne

Tariff Measures Now Be Comp

THE ELECTO MORGAN'S PER Special Disputch to WASHINGTON, D. C., I the Electoral Commissi ple had time to reflect the country had ma-came a demand from a should take the sub the result of a Presi

diate consideration, chinery, if possible, elections try the qu same time, avoid the tions and entangleme threatening to the en controlled by Re made that m passage of a law which both parties, should be committee of nine is which Senator Edmun sider the subject, and, was perfected which ing the hearty suppor Senator Bayard, who lect Committee. to the House from whi

referred to a committee never heard of after commented upon at the a determination of the leave the whole subjections of another Presidentia of another Presidentia control of both branch might make for it urely enable it to regardless of the ex as indicated by the r tial election is at cerats in Congress toward the end for ago, it may be re which the last Elec and, after some discu instructions, to the De Senate Committees,— and the select committees Committee on the Morgan is Chairman of the stand caused to be on the Electoral Count A CONCU

Electoral votes of the S Vice-President. The re turn, and that bound by the dec perfected in a R and gave effect to rights."—namely. rights,"—namely, the for itself in contested for the Presidency votes should be given, withstanding the fact feature of the previous version by violence of several States of the short, the

to give its oppone of its determinati by fair means, on machinery by which in is but a single so where the State its entire sahafaction-hied the returns." que throw out one or more ing as Democratic need The Morgan resolution power of Congress, or its to its power, and, as said to-day, "it simply the Democratic Congress, whomsoever it of ency whomsoever it of the control of

and take into consider cast for the Elector an votes were obtained, a compliance with any current resolution of t stees, which may be each Presidential elect sencies of the occasion the election next Nova ingly favorable to one most prominent can Democrats may be eavill search everywhen which to ground objepublican Electors. Note formal decision, questions which may be edge of the intention be obtained when the session and the object the whole questions.

THE TITLE TO must be can vassed un and decided by a vote time when the object tunity being given to I questions at issue. It knew nothing about th there is no doubt that the justructions given which had the marter! which had the ma Democrats doubtless measure through, if m December, in case th makes it advisable: to understand upon w have, in season and du extreme doctrine of their course. The Sen day to adjourn over Committee on the Rise day to adjourn over committee on the Ried to consider these resolt of Senator Thurman appear at the meeti Republicant

ADJOU

Special Dispatch is
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
dict an early adjournm
somehow or other the
to pass under a suspens
day. A paragraph was
on Saturday to the
Harbor bill would be p
Harbor bill would be p
Horbor bill the new
Mondays only can be
the rules,—the first Mo
individuals and the th
ions reported from c
harbor bill, therefor
this way until the thi
when the third Mond
states can be prolonge
Monday in calling for
introduced. This wot
are at least sixty men
lerly opposed to this b
THEY WILL THEY WILL

#### WASHINGTON.

The Latest Projected Plan for Counting the Electoral Vote,

As Covered by the Concurrent Resolution Introduced by Morgan.

The Right to Determine Contest ing Returns Thrown into the House.

A Few More Predictions as to the Possibility of Early Adjournment.

This Time It Appears that June 1 Will Not Witness the End.

Tariff Measures Now Pending-The Bill to Be Completed Soon.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

MORGAN'S PECULIAY METHOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—When the work of the Electoral Commission was finished, and people had time to reflect upon the narrow escape the country had made from civil war, there came a demand from all quarters that Congress.

the country had made from civil war, there came a demand from all quarters that Congress should take the subject of the ascertainment of the result of a Presidential election into immediate consideration, and privide some machinery, if possible, which should for future elections try the queetions at issue, and, at the same time, avoid the risk of those completes and entanglements which had been so irrentening to the public peace in the envises just then completed. The Senate was then controlled by Republicans; and the Lower House by Democrats, and this fact, it was urged, made that moment especially opportune for the passage of a law which, having the sanction of both parties, should be fair for all. A select committee of nine Senators was formed, of which Senator Edmunds was Chairman, to consider the subject, and, after much labor, a bill was perfected which passed the Senate, receiving the hearty support of Senator Morgan and Senator Bayard, who were members of the Select Committee.

to the House from which it originates, and was referred to a committee of that body, and was never heard of afterwards. The event was commented upon at the time as foreshadowing a determination of the Democratic party to leave the whole subject open until the approach of another Presidential election, when, having control of both branches of Congress, that party might make for itself rules which would most surely enable it to seize upon the Presidency, regardless of the expressed will of the people as indicated by the returns. Another Presidential election is at hand, and the Democrats in Congress are steadily working toward the end foreshadowed by their failure to act two years ago. Several weeks ago, it may be remembered, the Democratic Senstors in caucus took up the questions to which the last Electoral count had given rise, and, after some discussion, referred them, with instructions, to the Demogratic members of two Senste Committees,—the Committee on Rules and the select committee known for short as the Committee on the Electoral Count. Senstor Morgan is Chairman of both these Committees. On last Wednesday he introduced into the Senter than the consentive to the preferred to the Committee. on the Electoral Count

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
Severing the whole method of counting the
Electoral votes of the States for President and
Vice-President. The pivotal feature of this
measure is the ways at the control of the states. measure is the very antithesis of that reported we years ago by Senator Edmunds from the committee to which this measure is now re-erred. The Edmunds bill, as it was called, pro-I. The Edmunds bill, as it was called, pro-that in cases where there were two or sets of returns from a single state the itself, by its own judicial machinery or by the tribunal formed for the purpose, should a which was the legitimate and regular m, and that Congress should be irrevocably d by the decision. The measure, although the decision of the property of the property of the decision. perfected in a Republican Senate, recognized and gave effect to the very highest of "State-rights,"—namely, the right of a State to decide for itself in contested cases to which candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency its votes should be given, and this was done notwithstanding the fact that the most noticeable feature of the previous election was the subversion by violence of Republican majorities in several States of the Union. It evinced, in short the

several States of the Union. It evinced, in short, the
WILLINGNESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
to give its opponents the benefit of every doubt of its determination to win its political victories by fair means, on not to win them at all. The measure which Senator Morgan has now introduced not only deprives the States of all voice or influence in the matter of contested elections, making Congress the sole judge between two sets of returns, but provides in addition the machiner by which in every case where there is but a single set of returns—that is, where the State has done its work to its entire satisfaction—Congress may "go behind the returns," question their accuracy, and throw out one or more or all of its votes according as Democratic accessites make it desirable. The Morgan resolution places no limit on the pewer of Congress, or rather it removes all limits to its power, and, as an eminent Republican said to-day, "it simply places it in the power of the Democratic Congress to elect to the Presidency whomsoever it chooses." Objections may be based upon assertions of ineligibility of Electors, either on account of alleged non-citizenship, or because the Elector is a Federal of fleeholder, or it

Electors, either on account of alleged non-citizenship, or because the Elector is a Federal officeholder, or it

MAY EVEN GO BEYOND,

and take into consideration the number of votes cast for the Elector and the influences by which votes were obtained, and this it will do not in compliance with any law, but by a simple concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, which may be rescinded or changed for each Presidential election, to meet the emergencies of the occasion. If, then, the result of the election next November is not overwhelmingly favorable to one or the other of the two most pruminent candidates, the course of the Democrats may be easily foretold. Detectives will search everywhere for evidence upon which to ground objections to particular Republican Electors. No provision being made for formal decision, judicial or otherwise, of questions which may be raised, the first knowledge of the intention to raise an objection will be obtained when the two Houses are in joint session and the objection is actually made. Then the whole question, involving, as it will.

THE ITLE TO THE PRESIDENCY,

must be canvassed under the five-minute rule and decided by a vote within half an hour of the time when the objection was raised, no opportunity being given to present evidence upon the questions at issue. Democrats say that they knew nothing about the Morgan resolutions, but there is no doubt that they are the outcome of the instructions given by the Democratic cancus which had the matter under consideration. The Democrats doubtless intend to push this measure through, if not at once, then early in December, in case the result of the election makes it advisable; but it is difficult to understand upon what grounds the men who have, in season and out of season, preached the extreme doctrine of State-rights, will justify their course. The Senate was induced last Friday to adjourn over until Monday to give the Committee on the Electoral count an opportunity to consider these resolutions. Owing to a failure of Senato

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Outlook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Those who predict an early adjournment seeem to believe that somehow or other the River and Harbor bill is to pass under a suspension of the rules on a Monday. A paragraph was published in a city paper on Saturday to the effect that the River and Harbor bill would be passed in this way to mortow. Under the new rule the first and third Mondays only can be devoted to suspension of the rules,—the first Monday for propositions from billy dials and the third Monday for propositions from billy dials and the third Monday for propositions reported from committee. The River and Harbor bill, therefore, cannot come up in this way until the third Monday does arrive the call of States can be prolonged all day, as was done last way until the third Monday for the bills introduced. This would kill the day, as there are at least sixty men in the House who are utally opposed to this bill.

They will understook.

The will the day, as there are all east sixty men in the House who are utally opposed to this bill.

They will understook.

The six-day walk, twelve hours a day, for \$1,400 in prizes, offered by Daniel O'Leary, which commences in MoCormick Hall this morning at 11 o'clock, bids fair to prove the most interesting and exciting contest of the kind exciting conte THE OUTLOOK.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Those who predict an early adjournment seeem to believe that somehow or other the River and Harbor bill is to bass under

for political debate that it is scarcely probable that it can pass without more or less of the buncombe debate which characterizes a Presidential year. There will be numberiess opportunities for amendments which will lead to debata, in which both parties will indulge in attempts to get the advantage of political position. Members who have been here longest, and who speak only after mature deliberation, say the acasion will be a very long one, probably reaching to the middle of July.

THE TABIFF.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Speaker Randall thinks that the Ways and Means Committee will be able to get up a Tariff bill in a week or ten days. The bill, as drawn, strikes at articles which are consumed or used by mechanics, farmers, and laboring men, and will, therefore, be popular. There is no reason why it should not command as large a vote as did the Townshend bill, which, on a motion to suspend the rules, a few weeks ago, had a majority of 38. The Committee's bill attacks no interest that was not opposed to the Townshend measure, except the lead interest, and it is understood that the Missouri delegation will not oppose the bill on that account, as type is made free. Paper and wood pulp will undoubtedly be put on the free list by an amendment in the House, and it is probable that free salt will be added.

### SPORTING.

THE OAR.

THE OAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The single-scull rowing-match that is to come off on the 19th between Courtney and Hanlan for the alleged \$6,000 stake is claiming such a monopoly of attention at the Capital as almost to overshadow the veto, the coming Presidential issue, and other topics of general and National interest.

Hanlan has been here more than a week, and is the guest of the Analostan Boat Club, which is a somewhat aristocratic organization. Its members represent the army and the learned professions. Their commodious building is the depository of all the improved varieties of boats, barges, and shells, has convenient accommodations for its members, and an elegant parior for their lady friends. Hanlan's quarters may, therefore, be regarded as not only gorgeous, but favorable to his comfort and encouragement.

tions for its members, and an elegant parior for their lady friends. Hanlan's quarters may, therefore, be regarded as not only gorgeous, but favorable to his comfort and encouragement.

"Ned," which is his pet name in Toronto, is five feet eight inches in hight, weighs 158 pounds in his ordinary clothing, but when rigged in his low-neck and short-sleeves gets down to an avoirdupois of 150. He is one of Grace Greenwood's "heroes of common life," educated for his station, modest and sentlemanly in his way. The Club is favorably impressed with his demeanor, and if it has a bias it does not slant in the direction of our native Courtney. He practices daily on the course, but the warm weather admonishes him to train sparingly, that he may not set below his present weight, which is adapted to the boat he will use in the race. He has no special trainer, but is accompanied by Mr. Elemounge, also of Toronto, who is his personal triend. He brings with him three boats. His practice-boat, the Lord Dufferin, presented to him by the recent Governor-General, weighs thirty-three pounds. He has a paper boat, which weighs twenty-six pounds and six onnees. The boat he will use in the race was built by George Warin, of Toronto, of white ceder, and weighs twenty-seven pounds. Courtney will be here on the 9th or 10th. His present movements are unknown, and are, as usual, mysterious. His home is at Union Springs, and he is now training on Cayuga Lake. There is a report that he has invented a row-lock, an improved device that will give him important advantage in the race. It is conceded by oarsmen that there is great benefit to be derived from perfection in row-locks. It was the superiority of Haulan's that enabled him to walk away with his competitors in England.

Oourtney's hight is full six feet, and he weighs 170 pounds. He is more powerful than Hanlan, but he is not credited with as great powers of endurance. Both men are evidently in earnest, and there is an appearance of a mutual and lingering resentment that is traceable to the

Courtney "let up" at the last as a "friendly move,"

Hanian and Riley rowed a race on Seneca Lake. It was a "dead heat," and the purse of \$500 was awarded to Riley in consequence of the refusal of Hanian to repeat the contest.

The old theory of the Chautaugua boat-sawing is revived, and is to the effect that there was at first an understanding between the contestants that Courtney should have the race; that Hanian changed his mind; and that the friends of Courtney, without his knowledge, disposed of the matter by the skillful and clan-

was at first an understanding between the contestants that Courtney should have the race; that Hanlan changed his mind; and that the friends of Courtney, without his knowledge, disposed of the matter by the skillful and clandestine use of the handsaw.

The distance to be rowed is five miles. The course will be from the Aqueduct Bridge to the Long Bridge and return, with only one curve, which occurs at the nounding of Analostan Island. The course will be surveyed by Mr. Blakke, the referee, and marked with buoys. Boat clubs and thousands of strangers from all the prominent cities have indicated an intention of being present, and it is expected that a great number of sporting people will participate financially in the services.

This morning, by invitation, I witnessed the practice-pulling of both Hanlan and Riley. The latter started from the Potomac boat-house, and Hanlan from his headquarters. They rowed over the course, but not in company. The rowing was not an exhibition of speed, for neither did his best; but it served for an accurate comparison of the stroke of the rowers. Biley pulls a very deliberate oar; and while under a pressure he will doubtless make good speed, there is a seeming hesitancy in his dip. As though he was contemplating the effect of each separate pull. With Hanlan there is no loss of speed. His dips have the regularity of revolutions, and his boat loses no headway when the oars are lifted. Riley has shown himself a powerful contestant, but there is no probability that he will participate in this race. There is apparently very little difference in the skill or power of the men, and whoever is the winner will have to work for it.

Hanlan's best stroke is forty-three to the minute, and in the race his endurance enables him to keep it up.

Courtney is by trade a carpenter. Hanlan is building a hotel on the island in Toronto Bay, which is designed as a popular summer-resort.

\*\*Washington, D. C., May S.—Increasing interest is shown here in the coming boat-race between the will be here the hal

club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Is., May 9.—A six-oared shell race will take place here, on the Cedar River, on the 13th inst., between the Wapsipinicons, of Clinton, and the Cedar Rapids, of this city. Both boat-clubs were organized in 1879, and have made rapid progress, though as yet are not professional. The race promises to be very exciting, and will be three miles and return.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Guyon, Chicago; Coustin, St. Charles, Ill.; John Hefferman, Chicago; Otto Ballman, Chicago; John Banks, Chicago; Wupole's "Unknown, Austria (this man worked his passage from Austria to enter in some of O'Leary's walks, this being his first appearance); Alien Blake, Chicago; Michael Walsh, Chicago; Sam Eldey, Chicago; John Sherry, Waukegan; William Houren, Chicago; Gecorge Bransetter, Chicago; William Crowley, Freeport, Ill.; W. H. Gilbert, Freeport, Ill.; Capt. Harry, Chicago; McDonald's entry, Chicago; Harriman's "Unknown," Boston, Kelly, Pittsburg; Panchot's entry, Roston.

Hart's belts and trophies, including the O'Leary diamond belt won by him in New York recently, will be on exhibition at McCormick Hall during the walk this week.

BASE-BALL dence beaten by Worcester, 10 to 8; Bostor beaten by Troy, 7 to 0; Buffale beaten by Cleve-land, 5 to 3. The game between Chicago and Cincinnati in this city was broken up by rain beconcinnate in this city was broken up by ruin before the whole of the fifth inning was played, and is therefore "no game." The score as it stood at the finish, with five innings for Cincinnati and four for Chicago, was 8 to 2 in favor of the visitors. The same clubs play to-day and to-morrow, and the Buffalos play here Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

CROP-NOTES.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., May 9.—Acreage of spring wheat much less than usual. Some fields killed out by dry weather. Had a good rain on 28th of April. Fall wheat much improved. With favorable weather may have half a crop. Bome fields killed out. Others heading out short. Still others injured by dust blowing upon it. Plowing almost done. Three-fourths of the corn planted. Coming up quite well. Early planted four inches high. Outlook more hopeful, with some fears of light crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PRABLETTE, Mend Co., May 9.—Wheat entirely killed by drought. All the corn sold. Stock looking very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANOLA. Butler Co., May 9.—Winter wheat damaged very badly. Much of it being plowed up. Oats will be a short crop on account of dry weather; not stooling yet. Corn-planting nearly over. Very dry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 9.—A heavy rain, badly needed just now, fell yesterday. Advices indicate that it has extended in all directions for about seventy-five miles from this city. Its value to the crops just at this moment is immense. The western part of the State has had little rain to relieve it yet, and the situation is alarming.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KANSAS.

little rain to relieve it yet, and the situation is alarming.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDEPSINDENCE, Kas., May 8.—Messrs. Lockwood & Co. write to a Chicago firm as follows:

"We ship car 188 bagsi flax-seed, etc. We think this is the last car of any kind of produce we shall ship from this point for many a long month. Our wheat-crop is a total failure. Outs and flax\_can'tbe any better. Our season is so long that we may have a corn-crop if it should rain during the month. No rain in April, nor is there any prospect of rain at present. The counties south of Topeka and west of the Kansas City, Fort South & Guif Railrond will not produce enough wheat for broad. This is our first failure of crops in this part of the State."

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribons.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 9.—Farming has progressed without interruption for six days. Corn land fully half to two-thirds plowed, and planting commenced. Ground in fair condition, but geting up.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Thenony, Tazewell Co., May 9.—Winter wheat year. Corn one-half planted. Weather favorable. Planters all at work. One-fourth of the corn being held for higher prices. Crop prospects good so far.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuss.

Envirance. White Co., May 9.—Winter wheat just beginning to head; needs rain. Acreage larger than last year. Three-fourths of the corn sold. Prospect for all kinds or fruit is good.

corn sold. Prospect for all kinds of fruit is good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SOUTH ELGIN, May 9.—The weather has been very pleasant for about two weeks past, and everything has been growing finely. The trees are fully leaved out and the most of them are in bloss m. Flowers are quite abundant in the fields. The grain has come up and is growing nicely. Potatoes are up, and a large squad of potato-bugs on the grounds watching for them. The farmers will have a steady light to raise a good crop of tubers. The ground is now being fitted for corn-planting, and some will commence planting ere long. The prospect at present is very promising for fruit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Danvers, McLean Co., May 9.—Very large acreage of winter wheat was sown last fall, and only a small portion of it looks as well as last. Large acreage of oats sown.

Large acreage of oats sown.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TRENTON, Clinton Co., May 9.—Corn nearly all planted. First planting not coming well. Winter wheat looks as well as last year. Crop prospects at present fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WHITEHALL, Greene Co., May 9.—Winter wheat better than last season. Corn about half planted. Early coming up well. Outlook encouraging.

better than last season. Corn about hair planted. Early coming up well. Outlook encouraging.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEGA. Cumberland Co., May 9.—Winter wheat looks fine. Prospects fully one-fifth better than last year. Farmers very busy planting corn.

Prospects more promising than for years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CANTON, Fulton Co., May 9.—Winter wheat not as good as last year. About done planting corn.

Corn sprouting and coming up well. One-third of the old crop on hand waiting for higher prices. Prospects for more than an average crop.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MAPLEVILLE, Dodge Co., May 9.—Spring wheat growing very slowly. Weather cool, dry, and windy.

windy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WACO, York Co., May 9.—Poor prospects for spring wheat. Need rain very badly. Old wheat all sold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., May 9.—Very dry. Oats getting yellow. Heavy winds doing damage. Crop prospects are about an average, but, unless we have rain soon, crops will be sbort, especially wheat and oats. Nery little corn planted yet.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EASTON, Faribault Co., May 9.—Weather cold and dry. Spring wheat just coming up. Acreage increased one-fourth. Not more than one-sixth of the wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Princeron, Mille Laos Co., May 9.—Ground ready for sowing and in excellent condition. Acreage will be increased. Not a bushel of wheat to ship after seeeding.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 9.—Wheat-sowing throughout the county is ended. Farmers are now preparing the ground for corn. Fruit prospect good. Three-quarters of the winter wheat has been resown to spring wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., Minn., May 9.—Sowing done. No more wheat sown this than last year, but a general tendeusy to diversify. More oats, corn, flax, etc. No corn to sell, but some yet to use for feed. More stook has been fed than usual, and is coming out well. Some fat eattle for market. Hogs sold closely last winter. No stock on hand. Fruit buds here are not injured and look well.

PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—The CommercialGazette will publish to-morrow a report of the
condition of the crops in Western Pennsylvania
and Eastern Ohio. The first crop has not been
injured by the frost, and an abundant yield is
confidently expected. Cereals in many instances
promise a larger yield than has been known for
several years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JEFFERSON CITY, Cole Co., May 9.—Corn nearly all planted. Winter wheat needs rain very much. Apples and peaches promise a large

DAKOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
VIRGINIA, Union Co., May 9.—Spring wheat looking well, Falling off of acreage fully one-half.

TOWA.

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Dow Cirry, Crawford Co., May 2.—Spring wheat acrenge increased about 20 per cent. Crop generally looking well. Acreage of oats double. Five times as much flax sown as last year. Corn-planting only fairly commenced. MICHIGAN. Special Displich to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Allegan Co., May 2.—Winter wheat prospects favorable. Good deal of ground ready for corn, but none planted yet. Spring outlook is good for general crops.

CHICAGO REFINING COMPANY.

The new location of this Company was inadvertently omitted in THE TRIBUNE article on "Business Changes" in yesterday's
edition. 114 Dearborn street is the place.

TOBIN'S CRIME

An Interview with the Murderer of His Daughter.

He Denies Having Beaten the Poor Girl to Death.j

James Tobin, the murderer of his daughter Mollie, languished in a cell at the West Madison Street Station yesterday, where his every action indicated that he fully appreciated the enormity of his offense. He seemed to know that the prayers that went up to the great White Throne yesterday were mingled with condemnations of his murderous act. He knew that his guilt and the evidences thereof were overwhelming, but, nevertheless, he bolstered his conscience bravely by assuming virtues which he never had. To all who conversed with him he repeated that he was not guilty of murder, as was alleged, inasmuch as he had never struck his child. In answer to questions closely put to him by the reporter he responded promptly. "Murderers," said he, "off whom I have read

promptly.

"Murderers," said he, "of whom I have read have pleaded liquor and momentary insanity, I have no need of such a plea. To be sure, if I had not been drinking I, perhaps, would never have invited my friends lonroy and ligascot to my house, and the quarrel with my wife because she would not get beer for us might never have occurred."

Porter.

"She was indeed a good girl; as good a girl as ever breathed. A kind, faithful, virtuous, and good child. But before the Heaven which is above you and me I never struck her a blow. She is dead now, poor child, and I am the cause, simply because I quarreled with her mother, and she always liked her better than she did me."

"But Mrs. Robinson says differently," said the renorter.

and she always liked her better than she did me."

"But Mrs. Robinson says differently," said the reporter.

"What does Mrs. Robinson say; what can she say?" anxiously queried Tobin.

"Well, she says nothing but what your own son Dick says. He saw everything that occurred from his hidding-place under the bed, and he says you pulled Mollie down by the hair of the head, and then kneeling upon her pounded her side with your fists."

"On! pshaw!" said Tobin, "Dick was not there at all. He awas out with his mother, and he didn't see anything. No one feels worse than I do about Mollie, and no one knows better how she died."

"Now, Mr. Tobin, might you not have had too much liquor aboard, and may you not have forgotten what happened in the house?"

"No, sir." he responded; and then he detailed every action,—almost every word that he spoke, both before and after the assault. This he detailed far more accurately than either Mrs. Robinson or the boy were capable of, owing to their intense excitement. Little things which they forgot were carefully detailed by Tobin, and once called to Mrs. Robinson's attention she corroborated them. Everything save the assault upon the deceased, which the two witnesses so graphically portray, is remembered by the murderer. The assault he denies in toto. That he was not temporarily insane, and that he did not beat nor abuse his daughter, is what he wants expressed to the public.

to the public.

A MISSIONARY FISTED HIM
in his cell yesterday, and, after ascertaining his
religion, wanted the privilege of senting him a
priest. Tobin indignantly replied that he wanted no father-confessor, that his conactence
was clear, and that he was unjustly detained upon a charge unjustly made.
During the day, his brother, a
portly, good-natured, and reputable-looking
gentleman called upon him. "Well, Jim, and
this is what you have come to," was his salutation, and then ensued a long and brotherlyloving conversation. Such defense as this
brother can offer up will certainly be
given the prisoner. The brother called
to mind that James, when he ran
away from his wife and murdered child nearly
seventeen years ago, came from Montreal to the
States and entered the army;
head was severely injured
ent occasions, and this he thinks may
have affected his brain. But, on the
contrary, Tobin has always been
a very sensible fellow, and just exactly what
Mrs. Robinson terms a "street-angel and a
house-devii." He is physically very powerful,
and much more apt to do bodily injury with his
first than his fellow-men. It makes one stretch
his biceps to hear Tobin's fellow-workmen tell
how he was able while at work to toss Scotch
pig-iron about as if the pigs were marbles.

Coroner Mann called at the house vesteaday,
and, after impaneling a jury, of which Philip
Meyers was made foreman, the inquest was adjourned until 1:20 to-day, at the West Madison
Street Station. In the meantime a postmortem examination will be made by
County Physician Bluthardt so that the exact
causes of death may be ascertained. There is
but little doubt that the ribit and entire frame
of the unfortunate grif will be formed broken and
dislocated. The bruises on the flesh show the
brutal kneadings and punchings to which she
was subjected.

The house was thronged resterday by the
friends of the family, the curious, and companions and associates of the murdered girl, who
was a great favorit with all with whom she came
into contact. Her meekn

missive conduct were everywhere remarked. Though her home was at all times repulsive to her, on account of the drunken and violent habits of her father, no one was ever permitted to know it from her lips. In this respect she was exactly like her mother, now neart-broken, who has grown gray and care-worn prematurely through the trouble she has undergone.

### SEVERE STORMS.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 9.—This county was CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 9.—This county was visited by a tornado last night. It struck Marion, the county-seat, with considerable force, unroofing the brick Opera-House, Marion Hotel, and several other buildings, and demolished two or three frame houses. Sidewalks were torn up in places and carried long distances. Hundreds of trees, some eighteen inches in diameter, in the park were twisted off, and fences and chimneys were demolished generally. Two churches, ten miles northeast of this city, were blown down, and reports from the country indicente the storm widespread. The tornado immediately preceded a heavy fall of rain, and did its destructive work in Marion in less than half a minute. The loss will not fall short of \$5,000. Up to present report no lives were lost, though it is expected the storm was much more severe further north and east.

AT MENDOTA, ILL. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 9.—Another severe hall MENDOTA, Ill., May 2.—Another severe hall and rain storm set in again here at 5:30 this afternoon. The hall, though not quite so large as that of yesterday, descended with much greater force. Rain followed in a perfect deluge for about an hour, and water ran on the streets-like a flood. There is no doubt that the corn planted last week was washed out as far as this rain extended, and the fruit-trees, that were a perfect mass of blossoms yesterday, are completely benuded.

AT CLINTON, ILL. AT CLINTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., May 9.—Last night a heavy wind and hall storm passed over this county, doing immense damage to fruit and shrubbery in this city and vicinity, and at Kenny, Ill., eight miles southwest of Clinton, it blew over houses and outbuildings, breaking glasses, etc., causing a damage of several hundred dollars. The storm was furious, and consternation seized the people for a time. Fortunately no one was hurt. Damage cannot be estimated at this time.

#### CASUALTIES.

A TRAIN DITCHED.

St. Louis, May 9.—The Texas express train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, when one and one-half miles this side of Bismarck, and about seventy miles from St. Louis, at 3:45 this morning, ran into a wash-out caused by the storm last night. The engine was wrecked, and Engineer Charles McPherson and Fireman Nicholas A. Stoors instantly killed. The bazgage and express car and second-class passenger car were ditched and turbed over. The other cars remained on the track. A. H. Hurley, Indianapolis: T. E. Donober, Jackson, Mich.: Joseph Palite, Blackweil, Mo., passengers; and a tramp named Ed Waish, who was steating a ride, were slightly injured. The washout was repaird during the day, and trains are running again regularly.

STEAMER ASHORE. CAPE HENRY, May 9.—An English steamer is ashore five miles north of Smith's Island.

RETURNED HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springspield, Ill., May 9.—The Rev. L. Y. Haves, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, returned to this city last night, bringing his son, aged 13 years, who wandered away from home a few weeks ago in a fit of temporary insunity, and for whom he has been making a diligent search. The lad has recovered and was very glad to return. His delusion was that men were seeking to do him harm.

HANDEL AND HAYDN.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, May 9.—The concluding performance of the Handel and Haydn triennial festival was given this evening. Handel's "Solomon" was the orderio presented, and the leading parts were taken by Missos Cary, Thursby, and Fanny Kellogg, and Messrs. Courtney and Winch. "Solomon" has not been given before in Boston

WOMEN IN THE TREASURY.

Experience of One Who Has Been There Seventeen Years—How They Do Hen's Work on Half-Pay. Washington Correspondence Louisettle Courter Journal
After nearly seventeen years of service in
the United States Treasury I feel competent
to write on the subject of women in Government employ. In the first place, the writer
to the Enquirer is mistaken when he says
that employment was first "given to women
on the impulses of the Rebellion, when
the widows, sisters, and daughters the widows, sisters, and daughters of deceased officers were pressed into the public service as a matter of need and gratifude." The truth is that the women had to be employed to count, sign, and arrange the greenbacks which were issued to meet the emergencies of the War. After the first war-loan was effected the ladies were kept at work until after minight signing the crisp new notes, which did more than the sword in putting down the rebellion. Then the Internal-Revenue Bureau was organized, and it was a matter of economy to employ hundreds of women at \$50 a month, and leave the large salaries for men, who stole about as much as they turned over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was necessary to increase the force in the Government took advantage of the needy women and made them write or copy for \$50 a month side by side with the men who received \$100, and over that amount, for the same class of work. It is no child's work to perform the duties in the Departments. I is to go to the office every day, in all kinds of weather and at all seasons, and to be closely confined from 9 to 4 o'clock. The writer of the article speaks as though the average was \$1.00 a year. This is a mistake: \$900 is the salary, with one here and there who is fortunate enough by long years of responsibility and hard labor to be promoted to \$1,000 or \$1,000. The writer suggests that all of the women be turned out and men put in their places who have their own families and a mother-in-law to support. With characteristic recklesness, he in one place speaks of the confinement to clerical labor, and in norther that the duties are light and that the women use their salaries in extrawage are the salary to the family. One girl in the same office with myself has been there seven years. She gives all her salary to the family of the proportion of the head clerks have died during the winter. In the first case they are respected and appreciation of their abilities is shown by putting them at men's deak when yer occasion arises. The women come

Be disclosury of the children of the fact that when Secretary Chase called upon him to organize the National banking system in organize the National banking system in organized the National banking system in organized the National banking system in organized the National She was at that time the handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has since met the loss of the cyclellen was one of the two ladies. She was at that time the handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has since met the loss of the cyclellen handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has shoce met the loss of the cyclellen handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has shoce met the loss of the cyclellen handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has shoce met the loss of the cycle of her boy. Comment men has government employ as the cycle of the

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WAUPACCA. Wis., May 9.—Joseph Gillis, a pioneer resident of Clintonville, in this county, died yesterday from the result of an overdose of aconite,

FOR LIFE.

LATATETTE, Ind., May 2.—The jury in the case of the State vs. James McMillen, charged with murder, returned a verdict, at Delphi, yesterday, affixing McMillen's punishment at imprisonment for life. On the night of Sept. 24, 1879, John Raymond Jackson, a peddler, was pounded over the head at Logansport, from which injuries he died on the 20th of that month. Andrew Moynehan and James McMillen were arrested for the crime. Moynehan was tried at Logansport, the jury affixing the death-penalty, FOR LIFE.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, May 9, 1880.



sather, possibly occasional rain, rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region, southerly winds and fallin
nds, and rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weath

THE BODY OF A. T. STEWART. Report that the Grave-Robbers Have Been Indicted on a Confession Said to Have Been Made by a Man Who Died Before the Case Against the Thieves Was Complete—The New Covari.

As the time approaches for the completion of the Garden City Cathedral, and the final ceremonies that were expected to signalize the commitment of the remains of A. T. Stewart to the sarcophagus that has been so long in preparation, speculation is rife as to whether Mr. Hilton will carry out the original place and confirm Mr. Steward's body to whether Mr. Hilton will carry out the orig-inal plan, and consign Mr. Stewart's body to its intended final resting place. New in-terest has been given to the matter within a few days by the report that the mystery surrounding the robbery is to be finally cleared away within a few days. This report, which is given with such detail as to give it an air of truthfulness, is to the effect

within is covered with the line signs.

The flooring is worked in geometrical figures, as in encaustic tile. Within this chapel, whose cost alone has been \$75,000, will be deposited the remains of the Stewart family. The flooring of the cathedral proper will not contain benchesor seats of any kind. Like the great Continental cathedrals, only little straw mats will be allowed on the flooring. Upon these the worshipers will kneel.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Emi-grants at Castle Garden. Concerning their financial condition, it is found unite impracticable to arrive at any positive moviedge of the amount of money brought into the country by immigrants, but an approxi-mate idea may be derived from the fact that the money-changers in the Garden frequently ex-changes as much as \$150,000 per diem for them. Then to this must be added, in the general esti-mate, a great deal of money brought here in the form of dratts on bankers and commercial houses, concerning which the emigration au-thorities can know nothing, and

"So!" or a fo their onslaught, for they were literally climbs on her, she falled to recognise them and dropp fainting to the floor, carrying the four of the down with her. It was several minutes before the officers could disentantle the quinte get them to their feet, and soothe their agint tion.

A good 40 per cent of all the immigrants who have arrived at this port this year have been of the most valuable class for the material development of the country—bealthy, able-bodied, single young men,—and comparatively few of them have had any other purpose than the pursuit of agriculture. Few remain in this State, and hardly any of them go South. The West is their objective point.

Victoria Woodhull to Be Married Again, in England.

In each of her three English homes the (Victoria Woodhull) is all that a daughter and sister should be; and before long, it is understood-may, is even coyly confessed—she is to units her happiness with that of an Englishman for whom the world has naught but preise, and we cannot but feel that where she loves Mrs. Woodhull loves entirely. For her there can be no temperate zone, and she is as full of affection as of character. With the naive impetuosity of a child she blends the deep sensibilities of a woman, and when her marriage has been announced to the world she will doubtiess step at London.

Canadian News by Way of England,

London Life, April 24.

The Marchioness of Lorne will return to England shortly. The effects of the recent scolent have been much more serious than was believed.

PLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Natural Fruit Flavors.



Prepared from the choicest Prulis, without cal oring, poisonous olis, seids, or artificial Energy ANY ADULTRATIONS OR INPURITIES. Say pained their reputation from their perfect parity superior strongth and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and antural flavors for cakes, puddings, creates the, ever made.

Hamiltoniand by

STEELE & PRICE,



t this or the to the thy atthe that half arcely on. In Toursonly cup, il the Little and evenhanks they tating luntil turnster-

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet. Except Corn, Which Was Rather Weak.

#### s and Wheat Pirmer-bats Rasierment of Produce for the Week.

# FINANCIAL. .

There were but one or two shipments of curncy to New York last week, but there was a eady gain of currency at this point, and New ork exchange was in demand between banks. 75c per \$1,000 premium. Discounts had a lieter tendency, and, though rates were quoted the banks at \$638 per cent, call loans on first-ass collateral were offered at 5 per cent. Local okers reported a good demand for securities, be new Cook County 4%s sold readily. \$1,02%. Good railroad bonds were request. Transactions in Governments ere not as active as on the days preding May I, and many of the bonds bought sen to avoid taxation were thrown back on the arket. In New York Stock Exchange securies a good deal of accrificing was done by holds, who had become tired out. A few short lies were made. Most of the outside operators are drawn temporarily out of the market. The rad sectlements to \$35,819,064.25, against \$27,-1,146.23 for the corresponding week of last ear.

The Public says about the stock market:
Some of the largest operators have been busily araged for a long time in trying to break down ertain stocks in order to buy them at low prices, ther to cover "shorts" or to hold for an adance. The public and the smaller holders were ore obstinate than usual, and so the hammers and manipulation continued, week after eek, until at last the public has begun to empty ocks in large amounts. Within a very tew yay it is probable, we shall see whether the ding disposition has put the market beyond a control of the chief operators, if not, a rong and rapid advance is to be expected, ben they have taken in as large a supply as ey want. But if the public has become so agusted, disheartened, and weary that the ling goes beyond the power of the strong cerators, there is not much likelihood of a genal and important advance shifl next fail. see the shrewdest operators and brokers some-nes kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The following is a comparative statement of Public says about the stock market:

ive stater \$855,488.60 daily average earnings of 1880 were: NEW ORLEANS, New ORLEANS, May 8.—Sight e: ork, \$2.50 per \$1.000 premium. Sterling exchange, 485%.

rtheast corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., savings deposits and allows interest on same rate of & per cent, subject to the rules of the

G. M. WILSON, Cashier. PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 East Washington-st.,
In Government Bonds and other Investment
Securities.
For sale some Taxewell Co., III., &, Galesbur
&, West Chicago &, and Cook Co. & per cent
and sell Foreign Exchange, issue Letters
iii, and transact a regular Banking business.

MINING NEWS.

are the closing quotation	
Alpha	Potosi
Beicher 2 Best & Beicher 7	Imperial 5-
Bultion 29	Consolidated Pacific.
Chollar & Potosi 35	Mammoth
Consulidated Virginia 3	Northern Bonsuss 5-
Crown Point 13 Eureka Consolidated, 195	Noonday 4
Exchequer 13	Betchel 1 Bulwer 6
Hale & Norcross 25	Lady Washington 5-
Julia Consolidated21-3	Silver King 8
Mexican 65	Caledonia 5-
Ophir 5%	McClinton
Overman 134	Belvidere 2 Good Show 9
Bayage 34	Hillside
Bierra Nevada 9% Union Consolidated 16%	Syndicate 1 Silver Hill 1
Yellow Jacket 43	O. of Bodie District 3

Crown Point levies an asse

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock saturday morning, and the corresponding time

Whenk bu 41.650 76.322 61. Corn, bu 287.699 144.253 108. Data, bu 74.855 40.765 75. Kye, bu 5.600 10.050 8. Grass-seed, bs. 150.049 65.330 25. Tax-seed, bs. 24.000 1.300 111. Evons-seed, bs. 24.000 1.300 111.	225 16 508 16 308 30 308 9 781 559 5 6087 13 400 2 944 3 505 1,442	0, 191 0, 434 1,446 6, 125 1,651 0,336 0,535 0,535
Wheak bu 41.650 76.322 61. Corn, bu 267.659 44.353 108. Onts, bu 74.855 40.765 75. Kye, bu 5.600 10.050 8. Grass-seed, bs. 150.049 65.330 25. Tax-seed, bs. 24.000 1.300 111. Evont-seed, bs. 24.000 1.300 111.	508 169 563 304 563 304 569 5 569 5 569 25 505 1,442 122	1,484 1,446 1,125 1,651 0,3 )6 0,535 0,200 8,468 5,561
Orn, bu. 98.989 144,933 108 buts, bu. 74,935 40,735 75, tye, bu. 5,600 2,423 2, krier, bu. 5,000 10,050 8, krier, bu. 5,000 10,050 8, krier, bu. 50,000 1,000 111, kroms-seed, bs. 24,000 1,300 111, kroms-seed, bs. 24,000 1,300 111,	981 904 388 86 781 589 136 400 28 944 38 505 1,442	1,446 5,125 1,651 1,856 1,535 1,200 8,468 5,561
nas bu. 74,928 40,775 75, 76 bu. 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,423 2,4	368 86 781 569 687 136 400 26 944 38 505 1,442	6,125 1,651 0,376 0,535 0,535 0,200 8,468 5,561
ye, bu 5,600 2,423 2 arley bu 6,000 10,050 8 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	781 ,580 ,087 ,400 ,26 ,944 ,38 ,505 ,1,442	0,8 % 0,535 0,535 0,200 0,468 0,561
Arley, bu	087 138 ,400 25 ,944 36 ,505 1,442	0,535 0,200 1,468 5,561
AX-seed, bs 24.000 1,300 111.	,400 26 ,944 35 ,505 1,44 122	1,200 1,448 1,561
00m-corn, hs 20.000 4	944 36 ,505 1,44 122	1,448 1,561
	122	5,561
red meats, bs (28,060) 95,640 3,072	122	
ef, tes	122	
ef, bris		18
		1,198
rd, bs	China	22.52.50
ster. Do 136,772 124,864 160		2.008
essed hogs, No		
re hogs, No 17,846 16,868 2	,606	6,000
		1,233
eep, No	940 190	0.460
chardway hale 74	,500	
	,940 6	8,808
tatoes, bu 3,256 11,006		2,608
al, tons 15,636 12,624		1,348
mber, m feet 8,1% 4,4% 2	449 2.850	
ngies, m 1,775 1,950	306	300
		L125
altry, lbs 206		
s, pkgs	344	
	724	
	729	

There was a quiet market for dry goodson Saturday. Few buyers were present, but there was a liberal flow of mail orders and the market presented a tolerably steady tone. The grocery market was without specially new features. There was a good degree of activity in trade, and, with some unimportant exceptions, the different articles in the list were firmly held. Butter continued weak, with sales of good to holoe grades mostly at 15@19c. There was a air demand for cheese, but, under increasing upplies, the market has a decilining tendency, bried fruits were in liberal request at well-susained prices. Excepting a decline in linseed of one changes were apparent in the oil market. Its live in the restricted demand and was teak. Coal remained duli, as previously noted.

weak. Coal remained dull, as previously quoted.

The lumber market was quiet. Cargoes were quoted steady, the receipts continuing light, while rardmen evince more desire to purchase. The retail market was moderately active. Hides were quoted firm, with a good demand from dealers. Seeds were quiet, most kinds being nominal. Timothy seed was quoted higher, without drawing out sellers. Wool remains quiet, and it is difficult to give a quotation that would be of any value. The demand for chickens was fair, and recent prices were obtained for the offerings. Ears were steadier. Green fruits were salable at former prices.

Rail freights were quoted steady. New York rates were 50c on grain and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 634c on provisions and 524c on flour. Hamburg rates, The on provisions, and Glasgow 554c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Saturday, aggregated 135,000 bu, and the shipments 75,000 bu.

10 bu.

10 bu.

11 but of collowing was the produce movement re
12 collowing was the produce movement re
12 collowing was the produce movement re
12 collowing was the produce movement re
13 collowing was the produce movement point, 12 collowing sales was a second with the produce of the produce was a second was a second

PROVISIONS.

\$10.00210.10, and 10.250 bris seller July at \$10.10210.30.

Total, 15.075 bris.

LARD—Was dult till after 'midday, then improved about 5e per 100 bs under a fair demand, and closed tame at \$8.56 for round lots, pt \$10.000 for seller the month, \$1.500 for seller the \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller the \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller they at \$1.500 for seller May at \$1.500 for seller \$1.500 for

Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears, clears. \$5.05 \$4.00 \$6.10 \$6.30 6.25 4.30 6.30 6.30 6.30 4.25 6.85 6.55

hacon quoted at \$660% for shoulders, \$660% for short ribs, \$67% for short clears, \$69% for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 565%, and reliow at 64%.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$5,008.50 for mess, \$8.7500.00 for extra mess, and \$15.7500.50 for hams, with sale of 70 bris new hams at \$16.00.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 54605% for or city and \$4656% for country.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

PLOUB—Was rather quiet, though there was some demand for exports and price changes were small. Sales were reported of 875 bris winters, partly at \$5.00; 1,575 bris double extras, partly at \$5.75; and \$35 bris ryc flour on private terms. Total, 2,605 bris. Export flours in sacks were quoted at \$4.7555.00 for extra, and \$5.00 65.25 for choice do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were firm. Sales were reported of 4 cars bran at \$15.00; 3 cars middlings at \$15.76 618.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$10.00 910.50 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

firmer at \$2.20 bid for prime in round io offered. Clover was steady at \$3.9064.00 was quoted at \$5675c. Millet sold at 706s man do at 55c. SALT—Was in demand and steady: Fine salt, & bri. Prdinary coarse salt, & bri.

Ground alum.

Liverpool fine (white sacks).

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Tuesday's advance. Sales were reported of 60 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.05 for highwines.

WOOL—Continues quiet and uncertain. Dealers

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 30,785 17,038 24,828 25,296 17,346 11,500

5,808 8,990 4,091 8,009 2,606

.10,134

CATTLE—The past week was much more far to the selling interest than were the two or which preceded it. With a falling off in the re of more than 6,000 head, and a change for the in the tone of the Eastern market, the demand first to last was estimated to the

first to last was satisfactorily active, and prices throughout were firm, with an advancing tendency. In butchers' stuff and stockers there was no noteworthy change, prices of that class already being high by comparison, but shipping and export cattle moved up a strong 15620c. The quality of the offerings was good, Fair to prime steers, weighing from 1,400 to 1,330 lbs, made up the bulk, and sales were largely at \$3,904.40. The highest price paid was \$4.95. Stockers were in light demand, only very few feeders being in attendance. Local butchers bought principally at \$3,008. Local butchers bought principally at \$3,008. Local butchers bought principally at \$3,008 and local account on Saturday, and the moderate supply in the yards was algood demand on shipping and local account on Saturday, and the moderate ruling firm at the following QUOTATIONS:

hs and upwards. 44.768.00
hs and upwards. 44.768.00
hoice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed steers weighing 1,350 to 1,350 hs. 4504.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 hs. 4104.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weigh-

irst to last was satisfactorily active, and price

SPRING WHEAT-Was quiet and irregularly firm SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and irregularly firmer; next month's deliveries advanced \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and closed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for above the latest prices of Friday. The British country markets were quoted a shade dearer, and cargoes firmer, though Liverpool was quiet. There was little change in New York, but firm,holders, and our receipts by rail were larger, besides the arrival of six cargoes from Milwaukee. The bulk of the trading was in June deliveries, but the tone seemed to depend largely upon an irregular demand for this month, a few shorts being filled at an advance, while the feeling was bearish when buyers for May were not at work. It is stated that there is yet a big line of May shorts out, and so well scattered that it is difficult to form a well-defined idea of the magnitude of the deal. Some operators, on the other hand, think the May trades are pretty well evened up. Spot wheat

hold quite freely at the decline. The advancing tendency of take-freelyth was also quoted as a reason for lower prices, and some people thought that the leading longs were abandoning the much-feared May deal. There was only a moderate inquiry for spot, closing at 38½ for No. 2 and high mixed; the latter had sold at ½c premum early. Seller May sold early at 37½c, then at 37½c, declined to 35½635½c, and closed at 35½6. Seller June ranged at 33½635½c, closing at 35½635½c, 21½ sold at 35½635½c, closing at 35½63½c, and the seller June ranged at 33½635½c, closing at 35½63½c, and the seller June ranged at 33½635½c, closing at 35½63½c, and all seller June seller June ranged at 33½635½c, closing at 35½635½c, and seller June seller June 11½635½c, and high mixed at 35½635;c, and seller June 11½635½c, and 600 bu ears at 37c. Total, 20,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet and easier, May averiging ½c lower, while other futures were a little off, and closed steady. The May deal appeared to have been closed steady.

weigning 1,30 to 1,30 is.

Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers, weigning 1,50 to 1,30 is.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,50 to 1,30 is.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and veighting 1,00 to 1,00 is.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and veighting 1,00 to 1,00 is.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and veighting 1,00 to 1,00 is.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and veighting 1,00 to 1,00 is.

Interior—Light and thin cows helfers, stags.

buils, and scalawag steers. 2,252,55 veals, per 100 is.

HOGS—Since our last weekly review values have been unsettled and fluctuating, but at the finish prices were but little different from those current at the close of the previous week. The receipts, though some 13,001 less than for the previous week, were unusually large for the season, and the market from first to last had an undertone of weakness. The demand came chiefly from local cutters, less than a fifth of the supply was an improvement over the average of the previous week, and it was better, also, than for the oursesponding week of last year. Saturday's market was active and steady, with sales at prices though year and the steel of the previous week of the previous week. The receipts though the steel of the previous week of last year. Saturday's market was active and steady, with sales at prices which we have a steel of the previous week of last year. Saturday's market was active and steady, with sales at prices which we have a steel of the previous week of last year. Saturday's market was active and steady, with sales at prices which and stilled to for light and \$1,1064.55 for heavy. One year ago the former were quoted at \$2,506.55 and the latter at \$3,506.50.

SHEEP—There has been a good demand for sheep and for desirable mutton qualities. The market throughout maintained a steady tone at a reduction from the closing prices of the previous week of \$3,50 with the sales at price-turrent reports. Receipts, \$05 shipments, \$50 market firm; native shopes and poor to choice shorn at \$2,006. and 20,500 bu white at 35,635c free on board. Total, 72,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firmer. Car-lots sold at 78,670c closing at about 78,55c. The offerings were light, and the stock here is getting low. May was nominal at 78,670c. There was some inquiry, but no one wanted to sell. Cash sales were reported of 2,450 bu No. 2 at 78,570c; 1,500 bu by sample at 80,651c on track. Total, 4,300 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firmer. A few car-lots of extra 5 were sold at 50c, and the closing range was 60% 650c; a sold at 50c, and No. 2 or May was nominal at 70c. 3 sold at 50c, and No. 2 or May was nominal at 70c. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth, and the stock is gradually decreasing. The speculative deal has completely petered out. Cash sales were proposed of 4,000 bu extra 3 at 50c; 1,300 bu No. 5 at 56c; 2,560 bu by sample at 56,680c on track. Total, 6,700 bu. GENERAL MARKETS.

mixed packing, \$3,0003.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May S.—CATTLE—In good demand for light steers by butchers and interior shippers, but there being no supply of any kind in the pens there was no market: receipts, 20; shipments, 500.

SHERE—No supply; nothing done; receipts, 100; shipments, 200.

Hous—Firmer; porkers, \$4.3024.25; bacon, \$4.2504.30; heavy shipping, \$4.3024.40; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 5,000. CINCINNATI, May 8.—Hoos.—In good demand and a shade higher; common, 83.364.00; light, \$4.104.43; packing, \$4.004.35; batchers', \$4.4064.50; reacipta, \$70; shipments, 1,300.

Indianapolis, May 8.—Hogs—Quiet at \$4.25@4.35 receipts, 4,200; shipments, 3,800. ot only few in number, but were generall amounts. Quotations remain as before

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and steady. The offerings were small, and but few sales were made. Piece stuff sold at \$2.55, and was quoted steadier, the receipts being small, and it is understood that manufacturers are piling the stock at their mill-docks, being unwilling to sell at present prices, which, it is claimed, do not let them out even. The demand for lumber of all kinds is also improving, the yardmen who have changed their locations being now about ready to commence operations. Other stock was unchanged. Quotations for cargoes run about as fol-Whitefish, No. 1, \$\pi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Whitefish, family, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | Bloster, shore, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | Bloster, shore, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | No. 1 say, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | Large family, Mackere | Large family, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | No. 1 say, \$\psi\_{\text{br}}\$ bri. Mackere | Vo. 1 say, \$\psi\_{\

4.00 @ 4.75 The 8 7.75 @ 8.00 5.50 @ 5.75 90 @ 15 30 @ 35 10 @ 11

INDIANAPOLIS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged. Minnesota extra medium. 85.5; good. 85.50; choice. 85.75; fancy. 85.0066.12%; Ohio good. 85.00; charcy. 85.25; Minnesota patent process. 87.356.

1.275. Bye flour firmer at 84.0064.13%.

GRAIN—Wheat—Strönger; No. 2 red. in elevator. 81.30% asked; June. 81.34 bid. 81.30% asked; June. 81.34 bid. 81.30% asked; July. 11.39% bid. 81.30% asked; August. 81.08% bid. 81.00% asked. Corn steady; sall mixed, at depot. 80%c; sall mixed. May. 80%c bid. 80.50% asked; August. 91.00%; bid. 91.00% saked. Oats steady; mixed discript; No. 35e; No. 3 do, 44e.

1081—Quiet and unchanged. Mess beef, as port. Bild: Hams, smoked, \$0.300;18.5e;

10810—128; Land. T.75.

Weak; creamery extra. Mess; New York Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, festern Reserve extra, 19630e; do good to diffe. 918c.
—Quiet; creamer, 19510; 6.
—Quiet; creamer, 1956; good, 108113; 6.
EVM—Nomina; refined, 756.
—Quiet at H. B.
—Siour, 70 bris; wheat, 14,500 bu; 60
918—A500 ha.
975—Quiet, 118,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Md. May 8.—FLOUR—Firm, with good semand at yesterday's prices: Western superfine, 1309-101; do extra, 14.559-125; do family, 85.50-6.35.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier, except or late options; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, 58-51.

1.32; May, 51.28;4-61.38; June, 51.28;4-61.28; July, 125;4-61.18; August, 51.68;4-61.69; Corn—Western liet; Western mixed, spot, 45-6; May, 45-69; June, 957-6; July nominal; steamer, 40c. Oats steady; estern white, 45-47c; do mixed, 45-46c; Pennsylma, 45-64c. Rye quiet at 50c.

HAY—Unchanged.

FACUSIONS—Unchanged.

-Steady at 10c.
DEBUM-Dull and unchanged.
EB-Qdiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to pri me, 130
ugar about steady; A soft, 196c.
K T-Steady at St. 103.
EBTS-To Liverpool per steamer quiet and ECRIPTS Flour, 711 bris; wheat, 10,788 bu; 7 bu, all Southern; cats, 2,500 bu; rye, 430 bu, siprimmys—Wheat, 24,195 bu; corn, 7,732 ba.
ALES—Wheat, 582,055 bu; corn, 95,077 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORDEANS, May 8.—PLOUR—Dull; superfit 00; XX, \$4.2564.50; XXX, \$4.7565.00; high wrad

HAY—Easier; choice, ELOO.

HAY—Easier; choice, ELOO.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at \$11.00\$11.1254
Lard sjendy; tierce, \$7.35\$7.6345; keg. \$8.135. Bulk
meats ecarce and firm; shoulders, loose, \$4.25; packed,
\$4.054.50; clear rib, \$5.50; clear sides, \$5.75. Bacon quiet;
shoulders, \$4.7555.00; clear rib, \$7.13567.25; clear,
\$7.634. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canrassed \$9.00\$10.30.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05\$1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes,
redinary to prime, 18.51554c. Sugar dull; common to
rood common, 65.6756; rair to fully fair, 79.4756c;
roine to choice, 70.554c; yellow clarified, \$9.5556c.

Kolasses active and firm; common, 25.635c; tair,
solide: esteady with a fair demand; Louisians ordinary
ochoice, 56.976c. 68734c. Dull, weak, and lower at \$1.0346105.

MILWAUKEE. PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at \$0.55 cash and May; \$10.05 June. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.65 cash and May; \$0.75 June.

ENTS-Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; cats

BOSTON, May 8.—GRAIN—Corn—Mixed and yellow, 636461/6. Unta scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 616362; No. 2 white, 489640c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 44647c. Rye nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 34625c; ladle-packed, choice, 19630c; fair to good, 186418c.
EGGS—Western, fresh, 116111/6c.
EGGS—Western, fresh, 116111/6c.
EGGO—Nearly all grades; quotations mostly nominal, as it is impossible to give reliable prices for any grade.

BOSTON, May 8.—GRAIN-Corn-Mixed and yellow

as it is impossible to give reliable prices for any grade.
WOOL—Domestic attracts but little attention, as the
Monsevideo and Australian wools on the market are
bonsidered cheaper; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 88430;
delaine, 5146; unwashed and unmerchantable, 556
Ge; supers and extra pulled, 46460; tub-washed, 550.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. May 8.—FLOUR-Easier; fancy, 55.30 bid; choice, 55.10 cash; family, 54.30 bid.

GHAIN-Wheat very, slow and lower; No. 2 red, \$1.154(61.15)4 cash and May; \$1.05\dot 60.50\dot June; \$5\dot 60.50\dot 10.50\dot 60.50\dot 60.50\d

had visions—very quies and in trade. Ascairrs—Flour, 4500 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 4500 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 4500 bris; wheat none; corn, 3600 bu; cate, 4,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; bariey, 1,000 bu; oata, 4,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; bariey, 1,000 bu. LOUISVILLE.

GRAIN-Wheat steady at \$1.06@1.05. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 35c; do mixed. 40@4ic. Oats

firm; No. 2 white, doi:

No. 2, 85c.

HAY—Steady and upchanged at \$15.00218.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork ateady at \$11.00211.50. Lard—

Demand active: prime ateam \$7.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, \$4.15; clear rib, \$6.30; clear, \$8.00. Bacot firm; shoulders, \$4.75; clear rib, \$6.35; clear, \$7.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, \$7.2010.5c.

WHISKY—In good demand at \$1.06. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., May S.—COTTON—Dull at 11½c.

FLOUR—Easier; family, \$4.9083.15; fancy, \$5.3596.26.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; fair demand; No. 2 red, \$1.13.

choice red, \$1.15. Corn easier; No. 2, 40½c. Oats firm;
No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye strong at 90c. Barley dull; extra
No. 3 fail, 90c.

Phovisions—Pork strong and higher at \$10.55610.35.

Lard quiet and firm at \$0.8565.90. Bulk meats quiet
and unchanged. Eacon firm but unchanged.

Whitsky—thendy at \$1.56.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

Linner Oil—Quiet at 78c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, \$1.20; No. 2 rpd Wabash, spot. \$1.20; May. \$1.134; July, \$1.034; No. 3 Dayton & Michigan red. \$1.14. Cogn steady: No. 2, spot. 4046; June, 40e; No. 2 white, 4246; rejected, 2946. Oats steady; No. 2, 3446e. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; 000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, May 8—GRAIN—The Price-Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 895 bu; shipments, 12,870 bu; weak; No. 3 cash, 97½c; June, 95½a. Corn—Receipts, 838 bu; shipments, 8,081 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 27½c; May, 250. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. May 8.—GRAIN—Whest—Spring neglect-ed; winter dull; 1,000 bu No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.20 on track. Corn nominal and lower; offered at \$40; 63%c bid. Oats dull and easier; 35c asked; 33%c bid. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.—GRAIN—Corn firm: high mixed, 354@38c; mixed, 354@354c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34@35c. Ryc firm; No. 2, So. HORWINES—Firm at \$1.07. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, \$1.134@1.14. Corn firm at 35,007c. Oats juict at 35,031c.

COTTON. ST. LOUIS, May 8.—COTTON.—Unchanged; middlings, 1136c; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 500; stock, 53,200.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 1136c; low middling, 1136c; good ordinary, 1036c; net receipts, 1,657 bales; gross, 2,025; exports to Great Britain, 12,32; France, 4,941; sales, 3,150; stock, 170,041.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, May 8.—Business quiet with package-houses. Jobbing trade light. Cotton goods quiet. Londsdale, Blackstone, and Hope bleached cottons reduced by agents. Best makes brown and colored cottons unchanged. Prints quiet. Ginghams, lawns, and dress goods in heavy request, and firm. Allen's fancy prints will be reduced to 6% Monday. Men's wear woolens quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—PETROLEUM—Si prices unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 7360.

"Died for His Mother" was worked in flowers and sont as one of the tributes to De Young's funeral. The San Francis. Util, in closing its account of the obseq: agys: "Mrs. De Young has, of course, pren apprised of the death of her son, but she has never seeh him since his death. She was asked if it was her desire to see him, but was at the same time told that his face was badly disfigured with powder. She said she preferred not to see him, but to remember him only as the son she had last seen him,—as the kind and the thoughtful son he had always been to her. She has to be kept under the influence of opiates."

Why does Glenn's Sulphur Soap sell so well? Because it makes the skin clear. Avoid counterfeits.

THE COURTS.

A Widow Seeking Her Husband's Personal Property.

Full Record of Law Proceedings, Judgments, New Suits, Etc. IN GENERAL.

A WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

A somewhat interesting point was raised Saturday before Judge Barnum in the case of Crescensia M. Lang, widow of Alois Lang, against Arthur Erbe and others. The bill was filed to set aside a conveyance made by Alois Lang in his lifetime of about \$10,000 worth of personal property. It was charged that this transfer or conveyance was made to Arthur Erbe without consideration, with intent to defraud his family of their rights in his property, and that after the transaction Lang retained possession of the property until his death. A demurrer was filed to the bill, Judge Barnum said the question raised was, whether a widow by virue of taking a sep arate allowance under the A WIDOW'S RIGHTS. was filed to the bill. Judge Barnum said the question raised was, whether a widow by virue of taking a sep arate allowance under the statute awarding her separate allowance, could file a bill to set aside a fraudulent conveyance made by her husband to a trustee for the benefit of some of the children but to the exclusion of the widow. In other words, whether she had such an interest in her husband's personal property during his lifetime as would entitle her to set aside a fraudulent conveyance. The Judge remarked that a man had an undoubted right to dispose of his personal property without limitation, provided the conveyance was absolute, irrevocable, and entire, not reserving himself any interest. More than that, he could dispose of such property even though it was with the expressed intention to cut off his wife's rights. The sine quanton was that the conveyance should make a present absolute transfer of all his rights in the thing conveyed. But the bill alleges and the demurrer admitted that Lang retained an interest in the property conveyed up to the time of his death. This took it out of the will, and the widow had a right to inquire into the validity of the transfer, and if the allegations of her bill were true she had a right to have it set aside.

AN ANXIOUS SURETY. George F. Bissell filed a bill Friday against Stanley B. Sexton to prevent him from prosecuting a suit at law. It seems that, in December, 1872, Sexton, at that time a minor 19 years old, filed a petition in the County Court to have Henry B. Curtis appointed guardian. He was so appointed, and Joseph P. Brooks, Henry E. Seelye, and complainant signed Curtis' bond as guardian in the sum of \$120,000. Curtis was at that time in business, and when Sexton reached full age, took him in as partner. The business proved unprofitable, and Sexton atterwards filed a bill against Curtis for an accounting, claiming he had been taken in in more ways than one, and his estate all squandered. Brooks has since died, and Seelye is worth little or nothing. This leaves complainant as the only moneyed man of the three sureties, and Sexton has avowed his intention of suing him for \$50,000 as surety on Curtis' bond. Bissell charges that such a suit would injure him seriously in his business; that if any of Sexton's estate was squandered by Curtis it was before be (Bissell) became surety, so that he could not be held responsible. He therefore asks for an injunction to prevent Sexton from carrying out his avowed intentions. ber, 1872, Sexton, at that time a minor 19 years

ITEMS. Judge Dyer did not get through with the Hart case Saturday, and it was continued for one week. Judge Drummond has moved over to the n Judge Drummond is in chambers daily.

The Federal Courts and Cierks' offices are getting to rights very slowly, and it will be a weel before all things are running smoothly.

THE RECORD. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Chancery-1,724, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. nicago, Fekin & Southeastern R. R. Co.; order to pay xees due to Taxewell County-Graham v. McCorick; motion for rehearing argued and taken under trisement.

JUDGE DYER. Law Orders—First National Bank of Lacon v. John Bensiey; motion for new trial overrules and just.— 28, Fraser v. Pierronich; dismissed at pifs costs. Chancery Orders—1,237, Jenkins, assignee, v. Tenney; ismissed at ompits costs without prejudice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. 7.822. United States v. Seventy-two cases of printing paper, cialmed by Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co. Criminal information to condemn property selzed for alleged fraudulent undervaluation. J. B. Leake, District-Atty. SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW SUITS. TS.83. Christian Kuemmerle v.John George Kuer merle; asst., £60. Francis De Pfuhl, atty. 75,85. Pierce F. Gibbons v. Albert L. Rood; asst £1,00. Botaford, Baring & Russell, attys. JUDGE GARV. Orders—2,725, Conlan v. Pitsburg, Ft. Wayne Chicago Railway Company; rule to plead to amende narr. In twenty days.—2,501, De Coudres v.Gould; mo tion for new trial sustained.

JUDGE SMITH. Orders 2,038, Startevant v. Farce: time to plead e anded 10 days.—2,630, Gossage v. Forrester; pluricken from files. JUDGE JAMESON.

Chancery orders—3.30, Titus v. Titus; default.—2.43, Ethringer v. Ethringer; default.—2.283, Urbansky v. Urbansky; default.—2.462, Johns v. Johns: default.—2.294, Drury v. Drury; default.—2.51, Libbert v. Libbert; default.—2.52, Brant v. Brant; default.—2.54, Le Brun v. Le Brun; default.—2.59, Boott v. Scott v. Scott

CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

25,076. Robert Dewes v. Etta R. Peirce, E. Maude Peirce, Elsie I. Peirce, Millicent L. Peirce, and Henry B. Peirce; bill for the appointment of a trustee and to remove cloud on title. James Frake, Solv.

25,077. John Bohendicker v. Charles L. Schurz; confession of judgr, 857. William Vocke, atty.

25,078. Osarah M. Dodson v. Ludwig and William Bunde; case, 22,00. James Lane Allen, solv.

25,079. City of Chicago Milliam K. Sullivan, trustee; bill to compel surreducer of certain deeds, R. W.

25,089. Delia M. Otts v. City of Chicago; asst., \$40,000.

L. M. Shepard and J. P. Altgeld, attys.

25,181. J. W. Brisbane v. Annie Hagenstaadt; apeal.

25,282. Susan B. Baldwin v. Cherles A. Baldwin; bill eal.
3,63. Susan B. Baldwin v. Cherles A. Baldwin; bill
3, divorce for describon. James B. Muir, soir.
3,68. John Martin v.Mary Martin; bill for divorce
or adultery. James L. Allen, soir.
35,68. John Patenbing, use,etc., v. City of Chicago; ab, 08. John Fatenburg, newter, v. cary or various appeal.

30,08. Frederick Ayer v. Hartford Life & Annunity Musurene Company, Stephen Bail, David O. Strong, and James H. Bowen; bill to set aside trustee's sale, and to redoem. Goudy & Chandler, solrs.

30,08. John F. Roberts v. Mary Dougherty; appeal.

SUPPRESSED SUITS.

3,082. George F. Bissell v. Stanley B. Sexton; bill to restrain prosecution of suit at isw against complainant as surety on bond. Grant & Swift, solrs.

JUDGE ROGERS.

ant as surescention of suit at law against complainant as surescention of suit at law against complainant as surescention of such as the record so as to read, the resignation of Sherwood,
one of the administrators, instead of Owsley, and
that the verdict and judgment be entered against
owsley instead of Sherwood. 2,28, Setppel v. Stanton; motion to set aside the order of dismissal. 2,291,
Reed v. Scott; demurrer overruled; leave to Hannah
Horner to plead to count in trover in one week, and
she elects to attand by the demurrer of Greenwood to.
-29,891, Moore v. Dowd; demurrer of Greenwood to.
Drake; continued two weeks to be tried without
further notice. 2,297, Curtis v. Higgins; loave to
withdraw replication and extend demurrer to third
without notice. 2,397, Curtis v. Higgins; loave to
withdraw replication and extend demurrer to third
without rother and hearing postponed to 18th inst.
without rother and hearing postponed to 18th inst.
without rother and hearing postponed to 18th inst.

\*\*WINDER MORAN.\*\* Orders 4.98, Shuits v. Ginrich; rale on deft. to file bond by 15th inst. -523, Harris v. Stockwell; rule extended to May 12 at 10 a.m. -4.99, Lacon; v. Riendon; new bond filed and approved. -58, Bird v. Johnson; demurrer to special plea sustained; defendant elects to stand by plea.

to stand by pies.

JUDGE TULEY.

Orders 2,022 Ward v. Kemmier: order for writ of assistance. 3,573, Roberts v. Mackenzie; time to piesd extended is days. 3,514, Mitchell v. Dennis; default of L. W. Dennis and wife and T. C. Cross, and reference to wait. 3,561, Pieritz v. Philipin; order for alias summons. 3,013, Wagner v. Newell; Master's report of sale filled and confirmed nisi in ten days. 3,511, Ridge-ley v. Thomas; default of J. H. Rea and Gomer Thomas. 3,722, Stillman v. Stillman; time to die-bond and certificate of evidence extended 15 days.

and certificate of evidence extended is days.

JUDGR BABNUM.

Orders—60, Brown v. Haskell; order of dismissal set aside.—38, 78, Talman v. Talman; default.—18, Watson v. Gardner; set for May term.—2,898, Lang v. Breet denurrer overrised and leave to answer in 30 days—3,958, Weitz v. Weitz; rule on deft to \$5 per week alimony and \$5 solr's foca between the set of the set o -Anna Maria Dier v. Nicholas Dier; de

COUNTY COURT. 2.083. John N. Neeb v. August C. Blocke et al., debt. eave to Sheriff to aurid ref'n instanter. 2.088. Ord'd that Co. Treasurer pay aurit of verdiet 2. Philetus S. Barber, or to Woodbridge, Blanks & Goodbridge, his attys.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDON LOOMIN-515, 541, 556, 569, 573, 595, 580, 581, 597, 596, 510, 613, 613, 613, 613, 613,

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS rogs Gary—Susan Mulhausen y, Frank E. p. 57.52.16.—Thos. Donahue v. J. W. Horton, man, and T.H. Stacey; motion for new trial d and judgment of property in piff, and 80

Artesian Well at the Fifth Avenue

per day. A Tribuse reporter called to see the drilling recently, and gives the following account:

Passing through the wide entrance on Twenty-fourth street, where the marketing of the hotel is delivered, and picking his way through a labyrinth of wagons laden with dressed meats, fowls, vegetables, etc., the reporter found himself in front of a partially-inclosed space in which the engine, steam-pump, and dril were at work. The drill proper, as the engineer explained, consists of a steel pipe one-quarter inch in thickness, two and one-half inches in diameter, and about eleven feet long, in the cutting end of which are set fifteen diamonds, ranging in size from one to three and a one-half catas. These cut a circle down into the rock, of which the "core" goes into the pipe,—to be drawn up when the section is filled. The drill has section after section screwed to it as the depth of the well increases; it is forced downward by hydraulic pressure, and it is turned by the engine. Whenever the drill requires examination, or the removal of the core, each section must be unscrewed as it is brought up, and joined again, piece by piece, when the drill is to be lowered for further work. The diamonds become blunted after a certain amount of cutting, and must either be reset or replaced. The durability of the drill varies with the character of the rock which it penetrates. In this well the average has been 110 feet, though in one passage of 137 feet, through almost pure quarts, it had to be withdrawn and renewed for every eight feet passed through. In sandstone the same drill would have endured through shouls 900 feet.

The core which has been taken from the drill shows the strata of the island; thus far it has been principally of granit and gneiss, with the stratum of quartz referred to. At its present depth the rock is more broken and pebbly, and recently several narrow veins of sandstone have been encountered, so that the immediate prospect seems encouraging.

"There is water down there somewhere," said the engineer in ch

rratifying.

LAKE FRONT-ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing To-Night

AT 8 PRECISELY.

Mr. W. C. COUP would announce that in order to present every fea-ture in grand detail of his New United Shows, that the opening performance will not be given until this evening, when for the first time will be erected the new Monster Pavilion, with a seating capacity of Eight Thousand.

Doors open at 7. Admission—Adults, 50 cts.; chi fren under 9, 25 cts.; reserved seats, 25 cts. extra. For balance of week, two performances daily.

THE GRAND NOVELTY PAGEANT Leaves the lot at 10 o'clock precisely. Starts fro foot of Washington-st.via Madison to Wabash-av., Twenty-second-st. to State-st., thence to Lake-st., Fifth-av., to Washington-st., back to the grounds.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK ONLY MR. FRANK MAYO

Supported by the beautiful fav. MISS LAURA DON, HAVEBLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ONE WEEK ONLY

MONDAY, MAY 10, Begular Wednesday and Saturday Matineses GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION. LINGARD'S OAKEN HEARTS. Magnificent Scenery and Mechanical Effects. Miss LINGARD as Hetty. FRED B. WARDE as Mark Dawson. FRANK PIERCE as Dick Scorley. THE SABY by The Baby, and a Magnificent Dramatic

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Will be Opened June I, 1880.

The Hotel has a passenger elevator. Cottages to let, with board at hotel, or meals served in the cottages. Examination at Military Academy June 1. For particulars address

GOODSELL BROS.,

West Point, N. Y. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.



B GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Leve. Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Ovaria et al., Painful Menstruation, Diceration, Ovaria et al., Painful Menstruation, Female Weakness, and Painful Menstruation of the Company of f postage, securely scaled.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

Wholesale Agents for the United States.

Famphiets sent free.

Sold in Chicago by all Drugsiats.

VAN SCHACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,

E and M Lake-st., corner Dearborn.



wishout this ralumbic book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The author refers by permission to JOS. S. FISH-ER, President; W. I. F. INGRAHAM FOC-President; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; President; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; R. H. KISHN, M. D.; J. E. HOLOMB, M. D.; N. R. LINCH, M. D.; and M. S. CONNELL, M. D., Pacuity of the Pailsdeiphis, University of Medicine and Surgery; also the Paculty of the American University of Philadelphis, also the Hon. P. A. Bisself, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4

Backers Dr. W

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
173 South Glorbest, Chicage.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on al
dronic age yous, or append dispuses. Dr. J. Kean in the
contradration in the oily way warrantee.

FAIRBANKS" SCALES AIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Chleage & Northwestern Hallway.
or Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car
accommodations, apply at any of the following
ticket offices of the Company: so and & Cleart-s.
Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (or northeast corner Randolph and State-sts, per (or House, 15 Canal-st. (on West Side), and at the

esburg l'assenger esburg l'assenger brasks Express Accommodad

iwantee Expressivantee & Expressivantee & Expressivantee, Bt. Paul & Minne-polis Expressivantes, and Apieton Express trains, and Apieton Express trains, wante, Madison, Prairie du wante, Madison, Prairie du Faukee, Madison, France on jeen, lows, and Dakota Rr. 1989 pm 17-8 am come Point and Ashland Er. 1989 pm 17:8 am come Point and Ashland Prairie

aon Saturday night runs to Centralia only. bon Saturday night to Gilman only. con Saturday night runs to Peoria only. Lears | Arriva

Kansas City & Denver Fast Rz... 12:20 pm 2:20 pm 3:20 

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Hallway.
Ticket offices at depots van Buren-st, head of is
Salis, Twanty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Tickes
and treight office under Sherman House, and tickes
offices in the Grand Pacific Hutel and Paimer House. Leave | Arriva Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis E. E.

ville, Columbus & East Day 8:0 am 8:0 pm Express 8:0 pm 7:0 am

Loave. | Arriva. Leave. | Arrive.

Chicago & Eastern Hinois Ratiroad.

(Danville Route.;
Ticket Office, 17 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewari-sys.

| Louve. | Arrive • 7:30 am • 8:30 pm alparsiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashland-av &21d 5 5:10 pm § 8:28 am Leave. Arriva

\* 8:30 a m \* 7:00 p m

\$ 5:15 p m \$ 8:30 a m

9:10 p m \$ 6:30 a m

COODRICH STEAMERS.

Prof. Swing Religiou D. L. Moody Tr

- As Ye The Baptist The

Dr. Gibson's Fa ices Before St

RELIGIOU The Peter opened truth I perceive the persons; but in ever Him and worketh ris Him.—Acts, 2, 38, 39. You are all familia Peter. In an age w served carefully their there might be reve duty, or warning, or need not surprise reached some of the pulses through that a a miraculous manner enough by any natu dream would be a goo communication in high or low condition night come to them deep. Our epoch is ald dreamland, but a old dreamland, but a period has looked guidance amid the u There may have been some visions and not this irrelevant inquirecords and what a dreams are written do life! Jacob's dream coming down to Pharach's vision o favored kine, Xenop light around his far-a of Heaven, the dream of Heaven, the dream before the assasination now to memory to be these daylight revelled Peter. But of all those nous record, this one of a dream of duty, for it world was not outsile love and safety. for

of persons, but a all in any pince and the worked righteousness. came up before that any philosopher or sta proud. Such a trans-years of hard study ha had read, and written. And it is wonderful And it is wonderful housetop came more of the academy.

From this generalization is a powerful, it is indicated of right and wroug, and the probability and the probabili ness or unhap white light is compose ing of dependence, a love of the right, a ha-ing for endless life, a

Whether this sentimen development is not of to-day.

There are many, or living who are fond of not at all a sentiment, lectual survey of cerchemistry is an intellefacta, or as geometry and recording of the r love to rail at their operative of the recording of the r love to rail at their operative of the recording of the r love to rail at their operative of the recording to the

retting ready only for off, reception. Such a therefore, not only the of all shapes of faith, of the human family for the truth. All spec all rowers and shallon

RELIGIOUS.

ANKS'

LES

OF TRAINS

m 10:15 pm

Te. | Arrive.

am - 7:5 pm pm -10:20 am

a. | Arrive.

ly-second-st. rner of Han-ner House. Arrive.

Arrive.

of Twenty-imer House, ion Build'g).
Arrive.
m \$ 5:50 a m
m 7:15 p m

. | Arrive. m • 8:00 pm m § 7:00 a.m

Arrive. m 4:20 pm m 7:25 a 19

Arrivo. n 1 8:28 am Prof. Swing Preaches on "The Religious Sentiment."

D. L. Moody Talks to His Old Congregation
—"As Ye Sow, So Shall Ye Reap."

The Baptist Theological Seminary—Preaching the Inaugural Sermon.

Dr. Gibson's Farewell Sermon-Services Before St. George's Society.

The Rev. Dr. Pope on Stepmothers-Moody and His Sunday-School Children.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text:

Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him.—Acts, 2., 38, 39.

You are all familiar with the vision of St. Peter. In an age when all the great men observed carefully their dreams to see if in them there might be revealed from Heaven some duty, or warning, or success, or adversity, it need not surprise us that Cornelius and Peter reached some of their new thoughts and impulses through that gateway. If God wished in a miraculous manner to teach Peter, or Paul, or Cornelius some lesson not liable to come soon enough by any natural processes of study, a dream would be a good method of making such communication in an epoch when all men in high or low condition were watching what ideas might come to them in the unconsciousness of sleep. Our epoch is slowly passing out of the old dreaming but a large part of that historic period has looked much toward dreams for guidance amid the uncertainties of the world. There may have been a providential part to some visions and not in others, but omitting this irrelevant inquiry and marking only the records and what a rich collection of grand deams are written down in the journal of man's some visions and not in others, but omitting this irrelevant inquiry and marking only the records and what a rich collection of grand decams are written down in the journal of man's life! Jacob's dream of a ladder with angels coming down to earth and then returning, Pharaoh's vision of the well-favored and ill-favored kine, Xenophon's dream of a great light around his far-away home. Seisho's dream of Heaven, the dream of Cassar's wife the night before the assasination, and many others recurnow to memory to be the elegant companions of these daylight revelations to Cornelius and Peter. But of all those visions in the volum inous record, this one of Peter stands highest as a dream of duty, for it told him that the Pagan world was not outside of the bounds of love and safety, for God was no respecter of persons, but a God ready to accept all in any piace and time that feared Him and worked righteousness. The scene which thus came up before that disciple was one of which any philosopher or statesman might have been proud. Such a trance was better than many years of hard study had been to many sages who had read, and written, and pondered, and died. And it is wonderful that out of a trance on a housetop came more truth than had come out of the academy.

And it is wonderful that out of a trance on a housetop came more truth than had come out of the academy.

From this generalization of the old saint, from its amazing breadth I am led to think that religion is a powerful, human sentiment, moving slowly forward toward a more intelligent action.

Man reaching some development of his powers slowly forward toward a more intelligent action.

Man, reaching some development of his powers and standing cmild the phenomens of the moral world, the indications of a God, the feelings of right and wrong, the certainty of death, and the probability of a judgment for conduct, and of a second life of happiness or unhappiness, has betrayed at once a feeling which we call religion. It seems a sentiment made up of many lesser once, as the white light is composed of many colors. A feeling of dependence, a feeling of responsibility, a love of the right, a hatred of the wrong, a longing for endless life, a love of solemn music and of mystery, all unite to make up a large leeling in the soul. It may be wholly absent from here and there an individual, for there is no phenomenon of nature that is without exceptions. Sometimes a mind exists that cannot perceive colors, another mind that dislikes music, and sometimes a monter may be found who is cold and perfectly cruel to her children. Nature deals in very large generalities and not in absolute universals. Among these widely-reaching generalities we may place the religious sentiment, and we may whink of it as a human fact. Whether this sentiment was innate or came by development is not of value in the argument of

There are many, or at least a two, corry later all living who are fond of affirming that religion is not at all an exp of certain propositions, just as chemistry is an intellectual collation of certain facts, or as geometry is a careful finding out and recording of the reliations of forms. These love to rail at their opposits as being men' of poetry or dreams, leaving it host divitad manifestation of the reliations of forms. These love to rail at their opposits as being men' of poetry or dreams, leaving it host divitad inellicated acument. But their complaints are illiconded, for our world happens to be a sentimental world, created by a sentimental Deiry, and tending toward a sentimental destroy; and tending toward as compared with the idea that all should fear God and they rightly. Peter had been reared in a time and a nation which and taught that only one. The crowd of the unworthy was funnease. His religious as not at all sentimental. It was as exact as the work of those who make watches, or as the tauties of the military text-books. In this non-poetic and highly examples that the religious and the sentimental sentimental in the sentimental at a transport of the sentimental sentimental sentimental at a transport of the sentiment and the religious and the sentiment and the religious and the sentiment and the religious descriptions of the sentiment rather than of formalism. Labored argumentation and study will help a man to become a Calvinist, or a Roman Catholic, or a laquits, but a few simple sentiments will help in the south of the spiritual welfare of mankind were dependent upon certain intellectual annotion of sentiment rather than of formalism. Labored argumentation and study will help a man to become a Calvinist, or a Roman Catholic, or a laquits, but a few simple sentiments will help in the spiritual welfare of mankind were dependent upon certain intellectual annotation may be s

mother.

On ward rolled the wave of ideas. The idea of a central father or Pope came; the idea of a central father or Pope came; the idea of a central father or Cope came; the idea of a central father or Cope came; the idea of a central father, to deliver the case came to Luther, to Melanothon, to Henry VIII., to Mary, and Elizabeth, and George Fox, and ten thousand others, to reach ficel's presence and favor by way of some intellectual system, there was little hope for the millions now dead and gone. But very grand and beautiful is the loving with the cope of the millions of the cope of the cop

life, while the curtain will blaze forth the words, "God is a spirit, and they who worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." D. L. MOODY.

The magnetic power of D. L. Moody, the Evanguelist, seems to be almost as great as when he crowded the Eubernacie night after night for three months. He has not ceased his work in St. Louis, but, on his way to Galesburg to attend the Sundany-School Convention, he stopped over here, and the announcement that he would preach at the Chicago Avenue Church last evening drow thither the largest congregation that has been within its walls for a long time. A jam was anticipated, and a squad of policemen was sent over from the station near by to preserve order. Their services, however, were not needed. Quite a number of people was scated before 7 o'clock, and the inflow of humanity after that hour was steady until all the pews and awailable chairs were occupied. The accommodations were ample for all who cameperhaps 2,500.

By way of preface to the collection, Mr. Moody said this was the fourth time he had come back to the church during the past seven or eight years, and he wanted to say for the encouragement of the friends who had been at work there that it was the most satisfactory visit that he had made. He had been connoted with it since its organization,—twenty—one years,—and that day was the proudest he had eyer seen. Friends thought that he ought to give all his time to this copper of the Lord's vineyard, but he had foit that God would raise up workers, and He had done on. He received the reports every week of what was being done, Sunday a week ago there were 1,469 in the Sabbath school; that day there were upwards of 1,509. Instead of relaxing the inferious the way of life, He didn't had been connoted with it since its organization,—twenty—one years, and the had done on the received was the received when the provide the received was the received when the received was the received was the received when the received was the received when the received was the received when the received was a subject to be brought with the work if its He didn't know of a botter lead of the church and taught the way of life. He didn't

sometimes in the case of the mental and sometimes in the second or later in this life or in the life to bone.

The next point is want to call your attention to in this we reary must be all your attention to in this we reary want of call your attention to in this we reary want of call your attention to in this we reary want of the corn and said:

"I had two ears like that off of one stalk." There were over Life it sends to each contain the call of the call of

BAPTIST SEMINARY.

The exercises of the thirteenth annual Commencement of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary were inaugurated yesterday morning at the Second Baptist Church with the annual sermon before the Theological Union, which was delivered, by the Rev. H. C. Woods, of Minneapolis, Minn., who preached to a large congregation from the following text:

Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then I said, Here am I; send me.—Isotah, ct., 8.

In ancient history, said the reverend speaker, there were two religious orders,—the priests and the prophets,—both commanding great respect and exerting great influence. The priesthood was intensely conservative, and there had for years been no perceptible growth in its boundaries. At the time that Samuel was divinely commissioned to recall the people to the pure worship of the Great Jehovah he had formed the prophetic order, and, as years rolled by, the priesthood had become less powerful, while the prophets had gained a large following. Gospel ministry of the present age combined some of the essential elements of the ancient prophecy and priesthood, ritunism especially being a characteristic of the latter order. Isatah had taken the highest rank among the prophets, and he had described the state of the people of his time in regard to religious belief. The text gave an insight into Isatah's character, and was deserving of deep study. It had been under the Divine inspiration that he had expressed his willingness to go wherever called. This should be the spirit of the Gospel minister. To be a prophet or preacher a man should be qualified and fully prepared for his work. When God wanted His work done, He wanted it done well. He cared more for quality than for quantity, Humble men were often chosen to fill his positions, but weak or indifferent men never were, as they lasked the earnestness so essential to successful minister. He had been qualified and commissioned by God. If was by study and moditation upon the law of the Lord that he had bee

of novel sermons, which were preached as a sensation of the hour, and Christ and His existence were required.

The Gospel preacher should know his own resources, and a deep self-knowledge should assist him in calculating his limits. We discovered what man was in his nature in the light of personal observation. Before salvation could be preached to one's self. One must testify, and not theorize. If we came to despise instead of pity the fallen, we had become forgetful of the pit out of which we had been drawn. No man could speak fitter words to individuals or rebuke sins better than could John the Baptist, a recluse, as he had preached the Gospel to himself in his solitude before ministering to the spiritual wants of others. The Holy One should be presented in all His glory, and the borrors of damnation should not be made to act as an intimidation which would force men to believe in God. A secret unbelief in the latter had crept into many hearts, and the holiness of God needed a free, bold, and glowing assertion.

The cleansing power of the blood of Jesus Christ must be awindividual experience to the Gospel minister. In Isaiah's personal experience there came to him the revelation of salvation full and free. The Gospel preacher was the messenger of salvation to the lost man. His great theme was Christ and the crucifixion, and he should understand how to preach it. It was a truth that was central in the Christian system, and should be known by experience. The ministers were sent to answer the question, "What shall I do to be saved." and

true manilness could be attained. Jeeus endured the cross, and thus despised the shame accompanying it,—a sublime act never equaled by the sufferings of all the martyrs. He had held in utter scorn and contempt the shame which His cruciflers would make Him feel. He came from the minit hights and met the jeers of the entire Jewish nation without the sympathy of any man. All this He had despised, had scorned and had contemned. By no mere man had such elevation and grandeur ever been experienced. Not even the resurrection had equaled the crucifixion in its sublimity. No mere manliness that man could tafk of could ever equal such devotion to the well-being of a race to be redeemed. When the Son of Man had come into the world and suffered all the ignominy and self-sacrifice, all other sacrifices paled before it, and rightly the certuirions had broken the silence of the night by saying, "Truly, this was the Son of God." And with the great Model before the students, they should pattern their manbood after Him. The must become super-manly, in order that they may be able to bear and despise the shame of humility as Jesus did. When men should say to them. "Why hide your bright gifts in a heathen! land?" 'they should pense they shame. they may be able to bear and
of humility as Jesus did. When men should say
to them, "Why hide your bright gifts in a
heathen land?" they should despise their shame.
Like our Savior, they should be super-manly and
glorified forever.
The Rev. George C. Lorimer will deliver the
annual address before the Rhetorical Society of
the Seminary this evening at 7:45 o'clock in the
First Baptist Church. His subject will be "The
Relation of the Pulpit to Several Problems."

DR. GIBSON.

HIS PARKWELL SERMON.

The Rev. J. Monro Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, takes final leave of the city to-morrow afternoon to accept the call recently received from England. He occupied his old pulpit yesterday for the last time, and presched his farewell sermon in the morning to a very large congregation. The following was his text:

God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work.—If. Corinthians, tz., 8.

He said, by way of introducing his discourse, that the sermon he was about to preach would

He said, by way of introducing his discourse, that the sermon he was about to preach would be his last to the congregation as a whole, for his evening address would simply be a continuation of his series of lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew. From this he went on to say that he had not intended to again refer to his separating from the church, but since his attention had been called to certain reports injurious to the Session of the church, and silence might be constrained to say that the report that the Session had been in-

STEPMOTHERS.

intering and bustle out. The immarkable conquests and certain unicomination of Christianity. The text
in Isalah xili., 41: "He shall not
or be discouraged until He
re set judgment in the earth, and the
ill wait for His law." The sermon was
the interrupted by applause as a relief
tension to which the vast multitude
e drawn by the wondrous power of the
interrupted by applause as a relief
te tension to which the vast multitude
e drawn by the wondrous power of the
interrupted by applause as a relief
te tension to which the vast multitude
e drawn by the wondrous power of the
interrupted by applause as a relief
to the common the country and
halls," was greeted with immense ap"What," he saked, "has infidelity for
ion? Where are the colleges, churches
as or institutions for the moral upiliting
world?" The singing was such as is no
heard in a lifetime.

PROF. SWING.

UESTIONS FOR HIM TO ANSWER.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

LLE, Ill., May 7.—" If our wise ore me from primitive coze, then no demand as for rational causation." "Would we il best surrender to the greatest probation." "Matter is passive."—Prof. sermon, Chicago Tribune, April 25, 1880. emistry a science or a theology? the phenomena it defines positive in their ter, or controlled by caprice, accident, which?

nd constantly assuming spontaneous-of various forms.
jars, boxes, and bottles upon the druggist: are they filled with "pass-inactive matter, or does each indi-seess positive, physical, and chemical which act spontaneously and of ne-

olve in acid, the sugar m wa-

and man, than that all is "dead" matter, "God," of whom we know nothing, whom and comprehend not, should be instrul by the skillful manipulations of His 
(1) to imbue the same with life, innee; and "He"—this greatest of all 
and mysteries—should in turn spring 
ineously into existence from nothing, 
nillions of years ago, and then from nothve created this universe! 
thing exists. This we know. We see 
mens, power, force. "Yes, but the phenon is areater than this force," says the 
isor, and instead of patiently searching—
umboldt, Spencer, Buchner, and others—
the possibilities of matter and force, and ent "God" idea, which is the last stige of a barbarous superstition still cling-g to him, and which a world, hardly ready for e whole truth, forces him to defend; takes is "God" for granted, and thus finds in noth-g a potency sufficient to give instinct to the e and bird, heaven and intelligence to man, sich, in an infinit material universe, perme-ed and disseminated with life, force, vitality, d energy, he sadly fails to discover?

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
DES MOINES, I.a., May 8.—The State Board of
Health held its first meeting here this week.
The Board consists of Dr. William S. Robertson,
Muscattne; Dr. Philip W. Lewellen, Clarinds;
Dr. Wilmot H. Dickenson, Des Moines; Dr. HenF. Clark, McGregor; Dr. Justus M. Hull,
Lake Mills; Dr. Ephraim M. Reynolds, Centreville; Dr. George F. Roberts, Waterloo; James
Loring, civil engineer, Dallas Centre; and Attorney-General J. F. McJunken, who is an exofficio member.

McCo member.

A permanent organization was perfected by the election of Dr. Robertson as President and F. Andrews as Secretary. The Board drew the for their terms, with the following result: obertson, one year: Dickenson, two years, oberts, three years; Hull, four years; Lewelth, five years; Clark, six years; Reynolds, seven ears.

J. L. Loring.

poidemics, Endemics, and Contagious Diseases

pr. Henry T. Clarke, McGregor.

influence of Slaughter-Houses, Renderingtublishments, etc., on the Public Health—Dr.

W. Lewellen, Clarinda.

agislation Relating to State Board of Health

Dr. W. S. Robinson, Muscatine.

the following gentiemen were invited to prere papers on the subjects named, which will

published with the proceedings of the Board;
duiteration of Food—Dr. H. R. Farquharson,

venport.

resity.

Geology and Topography: Influence on Health
of Porest-Trees, and Their Removal; Shaderees Near Dwellings, etc.—President A. S.
Weich, State Agricultural College.
Climate, General and by Seasons of Year, as
telating to Age of Inhabitants—Prof. J. J. Anier, Fort Madison.
Relation of Emigration to the Spread of Disase—Dr. H. Osborae, Council Bluffs.

CLEAR LAKE CAMP-GROUNDS,
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tvibuna.
CEDAR RAPIDE, Ia., May 2.—The Clear Lake
camp-grounds have been purchased by the
Clear Lake Park Association, who hold the same
as irustees for the Methodist Church. Five great
meetings will be held there this season, as follows: Odd-Fellows' Reunion, June 29—30; Musical Convention, July 7—12; Sunday-School Assembly, July 13—27; Temperance Jubilee, July
25—Aug. 2; State Camp-Meeting, Aug. 10—30.
The grounds are being elaborately fitted up, and
ample accommodations are in course of preparation for the thousands who will visit the popular resort. The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul
Railway Company have a depot on the grounds,
and the railroads generally have promised to do
the handsome thing by the Association and the
visitors. The officers are as follows: President,
T. Woodford; Vice-President, the Rev. J. R.
Berry: Secretary, the Rev. H. W. Bennett;
Treasurer, the Rev. L. N. Pardee. The Secretary
informs your correspondent that other meetings
may be arranged for. CLEAR LAKE CAMP-GROUNDS.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—Gov. Foster remained in his office most all night, to be in readiness to order further troops tothed Silver Creek coalmines, in Wayne County, if it was thought desirable. To-day the Governor received a telegram from Attorney-General Nash and Assistant Adjutant-General Smith, who are at the scene of the trouble, saying all was quiet to-day, and the indications were that no serious trouble need be apprehended. While arrangements have been made to have a number of militials and the indication were that no serious trouble needed, it is thought that the two companies now on duty at the mines will be sufficient to prevent riot or bloodshed.

Latza A telegram received here to night from the Wayne County coal-mines says all is quiet, and the Wooster military company has been ordered home.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. B. Woop, of Omaha, is at the Sher DON A. SMITH, of Montreal, is at the Pacific.
M. R. SHEPPARD, of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer.
W. M. BOYNTON, of Detroit, is at the Gard-

EDWARD HOGAN, of the Boston Herald, is a

B. R. KIMBALL, of Randolph, Vt., is a gu JUDGE A. B. LEVISEE, of San France the Tremont.
R. MEYHEW, of Perth, England, is registered at the Grand Pacific. G. A. CRITTENDEN, of San Fra

A. LA MATSLE and W. R. A. Rooney, U. S. A., W. PLOURNOY and wife, of Memphis, are guests of the Pacific. COL. JAMES A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., Indian Territory, is at the Palmer.

JOHN BROWS, of Dundee, Scotland, and R. S. V. Lewis, of England, are registered at the Tre-

THE Blaine and Washburne delegates to county Convention are requested to meet clock this morning at the Pacific Hotel. o'clock this morning at the Pacino Hotel.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. DURAND left Saturday evening for New York, whence they sail on the 15th inst. for an extended tour in Europe. They will return to Chicago in November.

MR. AND MRS. SAM TORNER, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, returned yesterday from Las Vegas, N. M., where Mr. Turner has been sojourning for some weeks past for the benefit of his health. Mr. Turner comes back looking hale and hearty.

By a slip of the pen it was stated yesterday that Mr. E. G. Mason was a candidate for State's Attorney on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Mason's republicanism is so well known, however, that a correction is not needed for those who are acquainted with him. He does not want any place on any ticket.

quainted with him. He does not want any place on any ticket.

THE Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Unlich's Hall, on North Clark street, Vice-Consul Louis Boerlin presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that 113 persons had been relieved during the year, and that \$3,017 remained as a balance in the treasury. The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis Boerlin; Vice-President, C. Werner; Secretary, H. Bucher; Treasurer, J. Manz; Alternate, Conrad Hoffmann.

rad Hoffmann.

Cour's Circus will pitch its tent on the Lake-Front to-day. "The grand aggregation," as the bills term it, will not give a performance this afternoon. The reason of this is because the management will exhibit under entirely new canvas, and it will take all day to arrange it. The menagerie tent will be decorated with flowers, plants, etc., and to be made as attractive as possible. Coup's show is said to rank with the best. The first performance will be given this evening.

was reported yesterday morning. This time it was at No. 167 Milwaukee avepue. The victim is a man named Norge L. Berge, a Dane, 47 years of age, married, but with no children. The district is a thickly-inhabited one, and the house in which he was found has also living in it another family upon the same floor, and underneath is a sort of privatte enting-house. This case is avery bad one, as far as developed, and the authorities at once took the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. All the people in the vicinity were vaccinated, a watchman was placed on the premises to set up with the sick man, and a card was posted upon the front of the house. He will be taken to the pest-house this morning. Berge does not know where he was exposed to the disease, and has no idea where he caught it. People generally have an idea that vaccination in childhood is a thorough iprotection against small-pox through life. This may be sometimes the case, but there is no absolute certainty about it, as is fairly demonstrated in this case. Berge plainly shows the vaccination scar that was made upon his arm when he was a child. Every person should renew the vaccination at least once in twelve years, and those who have not been vaccinated since childhood should take the precaution to do so at once. Vaccination is no certain protection unless renewed at certain periods. ANOTHER CASE OF SMALL-POX

MILITIA NOTES.

FORTY-POUR men have joined the Scotch com-pany of the Sixth Infantry thus far. CAPT. R. A. WHELAN, of C Company, Sixth Battalion, has tendered his resignation COMPANY C of the Sixth Infantry will have a CAPT. WILLIAM P. BRACKETT, of D Company, First Cavalry, has tendered his resignation.

THE little State of Rhode Island is spending this year \$77,000 to equip and uniform its 1,40 THE officers of the First Infantry have in conion the uniforming of a full band of MUSICIAN RIMER O. CLANCY, of R Company

Sixth Infantry, has been dishonorably dis charged for the good of the service. charged for the good of the service.

It is understood that the militia organizations of Chicago will be asked to act as escort to the "vets" on Decoration-Day.

The members of the First Infantry are expecting to receive their new fatigue-pants from the Citizens' Association this week.

Horace R. Hurlbur and Frank A. Stone have been discharged from D Company, Sixth Infantry, on account of physical disability.

PRIVATE C. S. THOMAS, of B Company, Sixth Infantry, has received an honorable discharge on account of removal from the State.

CAPP. CHARLES S. DIEBL, of H Company, First Infantry, requests the discharge of Private Charles H. Solomon on a surgeon's certificate.

Private Charles H. Solomon on a surgeon's certificate.

Privates Willis N. Nye, Arthur G. Woodruff, John M. Ackerman, and John S. Brizolara have been dishonorably discharged from Company A. Sixth Infantry.

CAPT. R. A. WHELAN, of C Company, Sixth Infantry, has requested the discharge of Privates J. J. Clifford and E. A. Heifling for the good of the service. Tr is reported, unofficially however, that the Governor has decided to postpone brigade and regimental encampments this year on account of an insufficiency of funds.

of an insufficiency of funds.

A MERTING of the Board of Officers of the Sixth Battalion was held a week ago Saturday night to express regret at the resignation of Capt. Whelan, of Company C.

CAPT. ED F. GALE, of C Company, First Cavality, has tendered his resignation, on account of being appointed to the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice in his battalion.

CAPT. SAMURE B. PATCH, commanding B Company, Tenth Infantry, requests the discharge of six men on account of leaving the State, and five men for the good of the service. THE following promotions have been made in B Company, First Cavalry: Corporal Harvard Barnard to be Sergeant; Corporal Logan to be Sergeant; and Private W. C. Garrison to be Corporal.

THE name of Mart Holmes, formerly a Lieu-tenant of E Company, has been prominently mentioned as the successor of Capt. William Black in the command of F Company, First Regiment.

At a competitive drill of the members of the Chicago Cadet School last Tuesday evening, Sergt. Wallace, son of Judge M. R. M. Wallace, won the medal, which was in possession of Sergt. D. P. Wason.

CAPT. B. B. JONES, of B Company, Ninth In-fantry, recommends the discharge of Private Edwin T. Marcher for the good of the service, and the discharge of nineteen others for various

and the discharge of nineteen others for various other reasons.

The following promotions have taken place in Company A, Sixth Infantry: Sergt. Charles F. Freileigh to be First Sergeant, vice Johnson, elected First Lieutenant; and Corporal Charles F. Jennings to be Sergeant.

ADAM H. JOHNSON, Second-Lieutenant of I Company, Tenth Battailon, has tendered his resignation, and the same has been forwarded to Springfield disapproved by the regimental and brigade beauquarters.

CAPT. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, of the Sixth Infantry, has just returned from a trip in the East. He visited the militia headquarters of Rhode Island and New York, and took observations for the benefit of his command.

CAPT. F. A. JACKSON, commanding B Com-

SUBURBAN.

MOBGAN PARK.

The Junior class of the Chicago Female College gave an exhibition Saturday evening at the College, which was attended by a number of the triends of the thirteen young ladies of which the class is composed.

The examination of the classes of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary will companyed to

ose-house to complete arrangement norial service to be given at Tillotson evening of May 29 (Decoration-Day)

RAILROADS.

STRAIGHTENING THE KEOKUK & DES MOINES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, May 7.—The Chicago & Northwestern is having a little tilt with the people of Polk City, a small hamlet on the narrow sauge line about sixteen miles north of this city. When the narrow-gauge road was built the Company, in a very accommodating spirit, were inclined to traverse every man's farm and erect a depot at traverse every man's farm and erect a depot at every cross-roads. The principal object seemed to be to build the most possible miles of road with the least possible advance in direct line. Its sinuosity was marvelous to behold. Grades of eighty feet to the mile were of no considera-tion when a station was to be located. At Polk City the road deflects over two miles from a direct and more feasible line. But to secure the road to Polk City the County of Polk donated all its swamp lands and the people gave other subsidies.

road to Polk City the County of Polk donated all its swamp lands and the people gave other subsidies.

The road was purchased by John L Bisir, John B. Alley, and others, and leased to the Chicago & Northwestern for a long term. The leasees at once determined to change the gauge to the standard of the main line, so as to operate it as a part of their lines to this city. But they don't build roads with such curves, grades, and angles through an unremunerative country if they can avoid it; hence they procured the right-of-way, and began to broaden and straighten the road, whereat Polk City remonstrated, and talked loudly of going to the courts for redress. A meeting of the County Supervisors was called to take such action in the matter as they deemed would protect the interests of the county generally, and Polk City especially. The meeting was held here Saturday, when Polk City was on hand in a body, and were met by representaves of the Railroad Company. There was considerable loud talk, and the Railroad Company was pretty severely castigated in an oratorical way. It was soon discovered that he arbitration could be had with the crowd, and a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad representatives. The Company then, proposed to build a spur from the changed line, two miles, to any part of the Town of Polk City the people might designate, and deliver them freight and mail the same as now. The depot is now over half a mile from the town, which will really give them better facilities than they now have. They also offer to give each lot owner in Polk City a lot at the new depot on the changed line, and thus move the town over.

ties than they now have. They also offer to give each lot owner in Polk City a lot at the new depot on the changed line, and thus move the town over.

In confirmation of this proposition, the following letter from General Manager Hughitt was presented:

"CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, CHICAGO, April 27, 1880.—Dear Sir: Your letter of April 24 is received. It is hardly necessary for me to offer any explanation to you of the proposed new line of road in the vicinity of Polk City, as, from your large interests in the Des Moines & Minneapolis Road, you have full knowledge of all that is sought to be accomplished by the new construction.

"It is not the purpose of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Raifroad Company, nor of the lessee of that road, to make any changes in the line whereby Polk City will be deprived of existing railroad accommodations.

"The original location of the Keokuk & Des Moines Road through Polk City was, as you know, a bad one and difficult of maintenance, with very heavy grades. The new line will shorten the haul on all through traffic about two miles, with a reduction of grade of more than eighty feet to one mile. I have made repeated effort, through the local officials of the Company in Iowa, to have our Polk City friends fully understand this change, and have given assurance of our intention not to disturb existing facilities at that place. Yours truly, M. HUGHITT.

"To W. M. JONES, Esq., Des Moines, la."

Polk City didn't like the proposition. The Company might call it a "spur," but it was only a "plug." The Company, however, evolved the ultimatum in plain Anglo-Saxon. The question was, whether the Company would haul its freight three miles less distance over a route where one engine could move twenty-five cars, or go three miles more over a route where one engine could move twenty-five cars, or go three miles more over a route where one engine could move twenty-five cars, or go three miles more over a route where one engine could move twenty-five cars, o

THE SOUTHERN WAR. The war between the Southern roads is be-coming fiercer and more interesting every day The river lines from Cincinnati and Louisville, as well as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, have now taken a hand in the struggle, as will be seen by the following from the Cincinnati

now taken a hand in the struggle, as will be seen by the following from the Cincinnation of Gazette:

"The storm after the calm came yesterday, but not with as much fury as might have been expected, still there was enough to agitate railroad circles and put everybody to asking what next. The first sensation was an open declaration of war by the all-rail routes to New Orleans against the river route by reducing the rate on whisky from \$1.80 per barrel to \$1.08, and all other classifications in proportion. The boats did not respond by publishing a rate-sheet, but that they will enter the fight heartily and reduce the rates much lower than the railroads there seems to be no doubt whatever. Right on the heels of this came rumors that rates were being out, or rather rebates were quietly being effered, to Southeastern seaboard points. Commissioner Powers, of the Southern Steamship & Railway Association, issued a circular to the effect that on and after May 3 a reduction of from five to 10 cents per 100 pounds, and 10 cents per barrel on flour, should be made to coast and interior Eastern points. Accordingly, the Chesapeake & Ohio and Cincinnati Southern quoted the new tariff, but before noon the Louisville pool—i. e.; Louisville Short Line, Ohio & Mississippi, and the United States mail line of steamers—received instructions from B. B. Stahlman, traific manager Louisville & Nashville Road, and Commissioner of the pool, to quote a rebate of 10, 15, and 20 cents from the old tariff, which would be a cuit of five to 10 cents. The Southern promptly met the out, the Chesapeake & Ohio, telegraphed Mr. Stahlman at noon for an explanation, but up to 6 o'clock had received no response. It is predicted that this is the beginning of a war by the Louisville & Nashville gainst the Southern, and is using the Southern's southeast business. If this is the case a long and flerce war of rates may be expected. The Southern, and is using the pool lines, which are simply feeders to the Louisville & Ohio will not enter the struggle agains

ITEMS. The Radway Reporter, published monthly at Pittsburg, has just made its first appearance. It is a neatly gotten up paper that compares favorably with the other railroad journals in this country. There is certainly some need of such a publication for Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, and there can be hardly a doubt that, if the same high standard as that of the first number is maintained, the paper will prove a success.

the same high standard as that of the first number is maintained, the paper will prove a success.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Unquestionably the Grand Trunk Road is giving the American trunk lines considerable trouble in cutting rates in a roundabout manner, and that two of the trunk lines are in some manner meeting such competition by favoring shippers is equally true, and should the practice continue a disruption of the pool is by no means impossible."

W. H. Stoelker's "Travelers', Shippers', and Mail Guide," one of the best publications of the kind in the country, has been greatly improved and enlarged. Among other improvements there has just been added the most complete and reliable "Shippers', Express, Telegraph, and Postal Guide of the State of Ohio," ever published. Mr. Stoelker is now engaged in compling a similar guide for Dakota Territory. After this has been accomplished he will revise and reprint the Guide for Minnesota.

The Greek Circular Against the Turks.

London Speciator, April 24.

M. Tricoupis, the Greek Premier, has addressed a circular to the European Powers, informing them of the excessive increase of brigandage in Thessaly, consequent on the delay which—owing to British Tory secret opposition—nas been interposed to the fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin. According to the reports of the Greek Consuls, there is danger of the whole country being overrun by these bands, twelve of which, with followers numbering from three to 200, are enumerated by name. Every day new murders and abductions are reported, trade is stopped, and the citizens of the towns dare not leave their houses. The brigandage is not checked by the authorities, whose great object, openly avowed, is to throw obstacles in the way of the Commission of Delimitation appointed to surrender the territory to Greece. It should be observed that the necessity was are sure proposed.

LOCAL CRIME.

CROOKED ELECTION-JUDGES. ore Schultz and John Gibbs, the clerks scent election in the Fourteenth Ward the ballot-boxes, were yesterday admitte ball at the West Chicago Avenue Station. ator John Buehler went surety for Mr. chults in a \$500 bond, and Mr. Schultz, vho is himself ator John Buehler went surety for Mr. Schultz in a \$500 bond, and Mr. Schultz, who is himself a man of means, went on the bond of Mr. Gibbs. The warrants for each were sworn out by Peter Peterson before Justice Matson. These warrants were by some hocus-pocus placed in the hands of the police at Central Station, and the item in yesterday's paper, which stated that Schultz was arrested without warrant, while not strictly correct, was very nearly so. The police who actually made the arrest had no warrant, but only a telephone message from Central Station. The warrant was in the pocket of Secretary Doyle or Superintendent O'Donnell. This was clearly a ruse to impose upon Mr. Schultz, and when he was arrested at such an unseasonable hour as Saturday midnight, and in such a maner that he could not get ball until yesterday, he eertainly was imposed upon. The police at West Chicago Avenue Station thought so, and they requested Superintendent O'Donnell to forward the warrants to that station yesterday, so that the prisoner might be admitted to ball. The precinct of which these men were cierks was badly managed, and the story of how the beliot-box was manipulated was recently told in full. If the votes contained in this box are counted J. J. McGrath would have a majority for Alderman, and should they be thrown out, under the pretense that the entire vote contained in the box was fraudulent, the Communist, Statuber, would have a slight majority. The manner in which the arrests were made has caused considerable indignation in the north-west portion of the city.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

An old feud between some young hoodlums in the West Twelfth street district resulted yesterday afternoon in a fight in a barn in the rear of No. 91 Judd street. A number of homely mugs were made still more ugly by way of black eyes and bruised faces, but so far as can be assertained only one of the party, John Calhoun by name, was seriously injured. He received a stab in the left hip, which is said to be not serious by Dr. Dodge, who dressed the wound. He was then taken to his home, No. 244 Morgan street. At 2;29 in the afternoon a crowd of young hoodlums numbering in all some twenty-five to thirty met at the corner of Jefferson and Twelfth streets. Among the number were James Keefe, John Calhoun, James Lynch, and Richard Conkey. An old grudge between Keefe and Calhoun caused insults to pass between the two factions in the crowd, and then ensued a fight. The location was too public, and they adjourned to the vacant barn to settle the quarrel. In this encounter Keefe had the worst of it, and when his friends found him disabled they rushed to his assistance, and caused a rough-and-tumble encounter, in which every one present participated. When Calhoun was cut and disabled the crowd dispersed. Only one of the number, James Lynch, was grrested, and he refuses to tell who did the cutting. A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Richard Stokes, who had in tow a stranger in the city, who is registered at the Palmer House as John J. Schell, of Silverton, San Juan County, Colo., and whom Stokes had very luckily selected as a good "fat sucker." The officers explained to Mr. Schell his mistage, for which the gentleman was truly thankful, and they also explained to Stokes his necessity of occupying a cell at the Armory, for which he was truly unthankful.

Armory, for which he was truly unthankful.

James Free, 27 years of age, is at the Twentysecond Street Station, charged with an assault
with intent to do bodily injury, which charge is
preferred by Frank Piacek. Both families five
in a tenement-house at No. 32 Twenty-sixth
street, and, a quarrel arising between them Saturday forencon, Free entered his neighbor's
tailor-shop, and made the contents fly around to
suit himself. Placek says he stabbed him in
the back with a pair of shears, and that he hit
Mrs. Ptacek a stunning blow on the back of the
head with a tailor's goese.

Mr. C. I. Haring of No. 54 Park avenue was

suit himself. Placek says he stabbed him in the back with a pair of shears, and that he hit Mrs. Ptacek a stunning blow on the back of the head with a tailor's goese.

Mr. C. L. Haring, of No. & Park avenue, yesterday morning brought to the West Lake-Street Station a man giving the name of John Hill, whom he found prowling around in his bedroom at 3:20 in the morning. Mr. Haring hearing him stumbling about in the room, jumped up and grabbed him, taking him for a full-fledged burgiar. Hill made no resistance whatsoever. At the station he said he lived at No. 47 Ashland avenue, and that he was employed in taking names \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for this year's Lakeside Directory. In explanation of his conduct he said that he had been drinking freely, and that he did not enter Mr. Haring's house with felonious intent, but simply because he mistook it for his own abode. He is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ years of age, and respectable looking. Mr. Haring was almost as culpable as his prisoner, having gone to bed without locking his front door, leaving Hill and all other chance callers to enter and leave as they pleased.

Michael Sage, nicknamed "Sagy," and John Ryan alias "Ryne," were arrested yesterday on general principles by Lieut. Martin Hayes of the day squad, who found them prowling about saloons on South Water street, land evidently planning some job of work in the neighborhood. They were well supplied with cash, and had in their company a third and unknown man, who escaped. Sage has spent one term in Joliet for burglary of railroad cars, and since coming out has developed into an expert burgiar and general thief whem old professionals are snatous to work with. "Rynie" is an expert, and has been arrested frequently for the most daring thefts, such as the seeak at Lindstrom's jewelry store on Twenty-second street, and the \$6,000 gas-house robbery. "Runigh have been convicted for the former, but he had a friend or two at court, and the indictment against him was dismissed without Mr. Lindstrom or any of the prosecuting witnesses being not

THE FINCH SCANDAL. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Lincoln, Neb., May 7.—This morning proceedings were commenced against the proprietors of the State Democrat, of this city, for malicious libel on the character and reputation of the Hon. John B. Finch,—the damages being laid at \$15,000. the Hon. John B. Finch,—the damages being laid at \$15,000.

The telegraph has already given you the substance of the malicious article which appeared in the Democrat; how it spoke of Finch as a "vile seducer," and accused him of taking improper liberties with a young lady boarder at his house, and of making "a systematic attempt to induce her to gratify his unboly and shameless desires," until one evening his conduct became so unbearable that she left the house and went to a neighboring boarding-house, where, the next morning, she told her story, which, as the Democrat says, was "too revolting for publication." At the time of this publication Mr. Finch was away from home, and only returned yesterday to find himself posted in the sheet aforesaid as a monster too low even for human association. The original article in the Democrat has been copied all over the State, and the Republican, of Omnha, yesterday republished it, and, in addition, not only accuses Mr. Finch of being untrue to his wife, but says he was never legally married to her, and that she has left him.

To get at the truth in the matter, and learn if possible just how much substance there is to the whole story, your correspondent called upon Mr. Finch this morning, and later upon the girl and the other parties concerned, and interviewed each and all thoroughly and systemat-

Finch said:
"It is not the first abuse I have received from
the Democrat; it commenced the work early last
spring, and has kept it up vigorously. That
paper is opposed to everything I am in favor of.
Temperance, morality, religion,—these I have
advocated in my lectures; and the Democrat has
reviled them and me. What am I to expect from
such a paper?"

CANADA.

Value of Canadian Fisheries—Emigra-tion of Skilled Labor to the United States—The Panama Canal and the Monroe Boctrine—Provisions of the New Petroleum Act—A Religious Row —Gen. Grant's Proposed Visit to To-

OTTAWA, May .9—The value of the fish products of Cauada during 1879 amounted to \$18,529,-54, an increase of over \$30,000 over the previou

MONTREAL, May 9.—The Star, which has always been a supporter of the National policy, not only admits that there has been an exodus from Quebec Province, but states that in some cases mechanics who got \$2.50 a day five years ago now only receive \$1.25. After investigating and discussing the whole matter, it arrives at the conclusion that, whilst there has been a large edwares of waters. whilst there has been a large advance of wages in the building trades over last year, it is not owing to brisk times, but to the scarcity of good men from emigration to the United States. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

the building trades over last year, it is not own to construct the control of the first better than the control of the control

interested in the freedom of traffic through the canal as the United States. It would be about to say that this canal was built so that American shipping might go through freely, while Canadian vessels must go round Cape Horn. With the Canadian vessels must go round Cape Horn. With the Canadian vessels must go round cape Horn. With the Canadian that it could have no bearing against Canada on this subject. European countries would never acknowledge it. But, even supposing they did, it would not exclude Canada from any rights to which the United States were entitled. For Canada was as much an American The Succession of opinion among the nations of the world would make this canal, it it were built, a free passage, even in time of war. He had no doubt this subject would attract the attention of the limperial allocations and the state of the control of the canada and the state of the control of the canada and the state of the control of the canada and the state of the control of the canada and pont this most vital question.

The Petroleum and passed by the Dominion Parliament provides that the flash-test of Canadian petroleum be raised from 165 to 15 do degrees. The gravity of coal-gil is not to be more than \$300 not less than 7,075 to the imperial gallon. The penalty for having petroleum in one's possession not in accordance with the provisions of the act, or having it falsely marked is 500 or sook package for the first of offense. The Collectors of Inland Revenue will take up the duty of making the necessary inspection of coal-oil, while provisions are made for the appointment of Inspectors at the principal country of the summer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tubusa.

Tomonyo, May 9.—The papers are calling attention to the fact that Bishop Sweatman is being severely denies when the Augilianna call Discussion of the Chicago Tubusa.

Tomonyo, May 9.—The papers are calling attention to the fact that Bishop Sweatman is being severely deal with the provision of the condition of the condition of the condition of the

shall be admitted into Canada. One of these agents has already completed arrangements.

The estimated cost of the Georgian Bay & Trent Valley Canal is put down at \$5,500,000 by Mr. Stark, Government Engineer,—viz.: From Trenton to Balsam Lake, \$1,200,000: Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe, \$1,800,000; Lake Simcoe to mouth of the Severn River, on the Georgian Bay, \$2,500,000. He also says there can be no doubt as to the supply of water which may be obtained from Balsam Lake. The lake is fed by Guil River and a chain of lakes back of it. Hundreds of square miles could be thus utilized from these waters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvibuna.

BELLEVILLE. Ont., May 9.—The New York syndicate which had bonded the Gatling Gold Mine for \$200,000 having refused the option of purchase at that figure, a meeting of the Company was held to consider another offer from the same parties. Mr. Rothwell, of New York, offered to lease the property at \$1,000 per month rental and \$1.60 per ton royalty, with right to purchase; and Boston parties offered to bond the property at \$200,002. Both offers were declined. The main shaft, which is 117 feet deep, shows a vein two or three feet wide, and widen.

purchase; and Boston parties offered to bond the property at \$200,002. Both offers were declined. The main shaft, which is 117 feet deep, shows a vein two or three feet wide, and widening as it goes down, with fifteen inches of solid mispickel and a considerable amount of free gold in the other part of the vein. Some difficulty has been experienced in treating the ore, but it is expected to be obvisted, and the Company will work the mine themselves, commencing shortly with a large force of men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTRIAL, May 0.—At the Gray Nunnery, in this city, in one year 119 abandoned infants were received from the following districts: Bighty-one from Quebec and Rimouski, ninety-six from Ontario, forty-four from Ottawa, forty-seven from the United States, one from Prance, two from Treland, thirty-seven from the environs of Montreal, and 421 from this city. In the number from Montreal, 304 infants received from the rural districts were credited to the city for lack of information. Six hundred and thirteen children, or over three-fourths, expired during the year. The chief cause of this terrible mortality is attributed to the condition of the children on arrival. It is a matter of common occurrence for bables to be received in a dying condition, or suffering from serofulous affections and cutaneous disorders which speedily release them from a life of suffering and torture. The amount of misery to which the infants are subjected previous to arriving at the institution is almost incredible.

A dispatch from Halifax says: "The exodus of people from various parts of Nova Scotia continues. Some go to Manitoba and the Northwest, but the largest number go to the United States. It has been usual for many years for young men in the coast towns to go to Massachusetts for employment in vessels for the summer, but this year farm-hands are evidently enigrating in much larger proportions than ever known in Nova Scotia.

Tononyo, May 9.—Several American horse-dealers are in the city looking up horse

must stay till morning, notwithstanding that the ship might be swamped in the night in case any sudden storm arcser and wo betide that vessel whose Captain ventured to call his own hands into requisition to complete, or even partially to complete, the stowage, although simply with a view to insuring the safety of the ship. It became a perfect tyranny; but even that might have been overcome long ere this, had the merchants but been united in their efforts. Only one man stood in the breach, and, immediately his fellows saw their opportunity of outwitting, him, they seized upon it.—thus encouraging the ship-laborers in their wrong-doings. The success of the Ship-Laborers' Society has heretofore lain in the want of unity among the merchants. As a proof of this, it might be mentioned that this port was largely used by Swedish vessels,—so much so that a Swedish changel was built for the use of the crews; and, when the ship-laborers interfered, the Swedish consul endeavored to oppose them. In his opposition he was at first supported by the merchants, but one by one they left him, and now nearly all the Swedish trade has gone to Miramichi, and it is even now a question of removing the Swedish Consulate to that port, owing simply to the ship-laborers' exactions and tyrannical laws. The condition of matters at present is very unsatisfactory, and a row may break out at any time. Unless the troubles are settled now, it is feared that there will be a disturbance on the 24th of May, the Queen's birthday, for the celebration of which extraordinary preparations are now being made.

ROCKFORD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Rockford, Ill., May 8.—The last meeting of the old City Council, and the inaugural of the new, were beld on Monday evening last, in the Circuit Court room of the Court-House. After the business of the old Council had been completed, Ald. Crawford moved that they proceed to inaugurate the new. Ald. Barnum, the retiring member, then introduced Mr. S. A. Johnson as the new Alderman from the Sixth Ward. The oath of office was then administered by the Clerk to Mayor-elect Wilkins; following which he gave his second inaugural address. At the conclusion of his address he presented the following as standing committees and officers for the ensuing year: Committee on Finance, Ald. King, Scovill, and Witwer; on Claims, Ald. Hakell, Crawford, and Witwer; on Claims, Ald. Hakell, Crawford, Haskell, and Scovill; on Streets and Sidewalks, Ald. Scovill, Wilson, and Crawford; on Schools and Schoolhouses, Ald. Wilson, Johnson, and Haskell; on License, Ald. Johnson, Witwer, and Wilson. For City Clerk, E. K. Conkling; Attorney, L. F. Crawford; Treasurer, N. E. Lyman; Marshal, P. A. Coorract; Assistant Marshal, John Hammill. The officers remain the same as last year, with the exception of the Marshal and Assistant.—at which change many seem to be dissatisfied. The above officers will be confirmed at the meeting on Monday evening.

the exception of the Marshal and Assistant.—at which change many seem to be disastisfied. The above officers will be confirmed at the meeting on Monday evening.

The last camp-fire of the G. L. Nevins Post, G. A. H., was held at their hall, quite a large nattendance being present. The program commenced with a brief but thrilling description of the Atlanta campaign of the late War, by William Marshal, accompanied by a map of the ground, drawn especially for the occasion. The Hon. John Budlong then made a few remarks in the way of war-reminiscences. He was followed by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, Chaplain of the Eighth Illinois Cavairy, who gave a graphic description of the battle of Fredericksburg, together with humorous incidents of camp-life. The exercises were interspersed with songs by different comrades.

It will be remembered by many in this vicinity that, on the night of the 8th of hast December, the report came from Pecatonica that one Christian Hallem had met with a very mysterious death at the north end of the bridge in that place. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury at that time was such as to leave a doubt in the minds of the people as to the true cause of his death, and, at the last session of the Grand Jury, indictments were found against four of the most interested parties, Frank Behel, Al Reeves, Henry De Cota, and John Keating. Three of the parties were immediately arrested, but the whereabouts of Behel could not be and have not been found. The three in custody have been on trial during the week, and the case was submitted to the jury last night.

The annual Sunday-School Convention of Winnebago County will be held in the Court-Street M. E. Church, of this city, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19 and 20.

Cards are out for the marriage of G. A. Sanford and Clara Goodall, which occurs next Thesday evening.

The following indictments were returned by the late Grand Jury: For forger, John M. Buell; for selling liquor without a license, Michael Joyce, James Walch, Frank Fisher, John Bonner, John Chifford, A

ing alls. Fox, of Philadelphia, a young man, iheritor of a fortune of \$3,000,000, died last aday in a peculiar manner. He was Present of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarical Company of the Foxburg & Cla who died from the effects of the injury. Clancey was lodged in sail at Clarion, Pa., and he was arraigned for trial on Wednesday. The pistol with which he shot Claither had been taken by Mr. Fox, and was in his possession. It was wanted in court. Mr. Fox intended to take it with him to Clarion Thursday morning. He got upon the train, and when it had gone some distance from the deport he found that he had forgotten the revolver. He had the train stopped, and he ran back to his dwelling to get the wespon. When he returned to the cars he was almost exhausted from his exertion. He satdown n a seat, and when the conductor a few minutes afterwards came to the seat to speak with Mr. Fox owned oil lands which have been producing 12,000 barrels of oil a month. He was on the Republican Riectoral ticket of the State, and was expected to run for Congress next autum.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy, Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. Rosy-cheeked misses and pretty boys buy their ndy at Dawson's, 311 State street.

DEATHS.

o'clock, May 10.

SHULTZ-May 2. Blanche E., dang hier of R. W., and M. Shultz, sped 5 days.

Funeral Monday, May 10, at 2 p. m.

Frinceton papers please copy.

REDMOND—Sunday, May 9. June, beloved wife of Michael Redmond, at her late residence, 10 North

to attend.

DILLION—As 7 o'clock a. m., May 9, Tommie Dillion, beloved son of Patrick and Nora Bullion, with massles imperfectly developed, with convulsion.

Funeral from residence of his parents 10 White-st. May 16, 45 I o'clock m., by carriages to Calvary.

ALLISON—May 9, at the residence of R. W. Bridge, Mrs. Rebecca M. Allison, aged fo years.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church. Hyde Park Tue-day, as 10 o'clock a. m., thence to Graceland. Friend are invited.

MASS-MEBTING OF THE PEOPLE OF CHI-cago will be beld in Farwell Hall Tuesday sym-ig at 8 o'clock to uphold the resent action of the own of the control of the control of the the so-called Chicago & Western Indiana Hall-THE REV. T. P. MARSH, OF ROCKFORD, HL. THE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL-MEETING WIL be held to-night in Lower Farwell Hall. A se al invitation is extended to strangers.

ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Allcock's Porous Plasters.

the CHOICEST Gums and Extracts. We arantee them the BEST external re

THE BEST PURGATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIE

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE

Sold by all Druggists. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE! DRY GOODS, Clothing, Carpets. Tuesday, May 11, at 9:30 a.m. traw Goods, Ribbons, Linen Suits, Circulars, Hos-r, Fans, Dress Goods, AN LAIPOSTANT SHOWING!

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct Wednesday, May 12, at 9:30 a. m., WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes. & Slippers,

AT SAME TIME WE SHALL SELL 1,100 Pairs MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES, For Men's, Women's, and Hisses' Wear,
To which your especial attention is saked.
Catalogues and goods to be seen Monday.
GEO. P. GOLE & O.,
3 and SW Wabsab-av.

By HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers, 187 & 139 Wabash-av. LARGE AUGTION TRADE SALE Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,

TUESDAY, MAY 11. We shall force the sale of goods Tuesday, by order of owners, and, as we offer none but consigned goods, it is very apparent that buyers in attendance will respect the benefit. We are in receipt of a large number of lavoices of such goods as have not heretofore found their way into any anction house. Since buyers, syall yourselves of this golden opportunity.

LARGE AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Cutlery, Hostery, Embroid-ries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, Notions, etc. LARGE LINE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,

STRAW HATS. Our sales commence on time, namely 10 o'clock.
HENRY & HATCH, Anctionsers.
J. EMERY, JR., Manager. By POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 78 and 30 Randolph-st.

No. 1710 Fortieth-st.,

Monday Morning, May 10, 10 3.M.,
Will be sold the Entire Furniture of above Randebce, consisting of
Marble and Walnut Chamber Sets,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture,
Bedisteads, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, etc.
One elegant Range and Refrigerator.

POMEROY & CO., Austrances.

CANDY.

VOLU

ACTUAL

MAD **POLICIES GA** 

CREATER P POLICY-H NOW DECL OTHER CON The following EOUITABLE SOCIETY

With individual p POLICY No. eriod 10 years. Amount.... Total Pre years).....

POLICY No. 41 LARGE NUI CIES WILL TH

DURING TH ING CASH R 100 TO 120 PREMIUMS EVERY P CLAUSE MAK CONTESTABL

YEARS. The net ne Equitable Li exceeds the company in

OF C

HEAD OF

CAPITAL PAID U HOARD GRORGE HAGUE, Esq. WM. J. INGRAM, But ARTHUR WICKSON, A A branch of the above at No. 23 Chamber of Con on La Salle-st., under the

on i.a Salle-st., under the Wickson, was a superior decuments. The London correst Cydesdale Banking a Europe, Indiance and Europe, Indiance and Europe, Indiance a Europe, Indiance a MONEY

ANCHOR LIN ETHIOPIA May IA & CALIFNIA, May 29, 9 a Cabina, 85 to 80. Excus

STA To Glasgow, Liverpoo derry, from N. Y., ev to St., according to 140. Steerngs, ES. 53 Broadway, N. Y., at JOHN BLEGEN, We NORTH GE
New York
Steamers sail every S
Stea

CUNARD